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**Altonen et al.**

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(54) **LOAD CONTROL SYSTEM HAVING AN ENERGY SAVINGS MODE**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**G05B 13/00** (2006.01)  
**G05B 11/01** (2006.01)  
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC . **G05B 11/01** (2013.01); **E06B 9/68** (2013.01);  
**F24F 11/009** (2013.01);

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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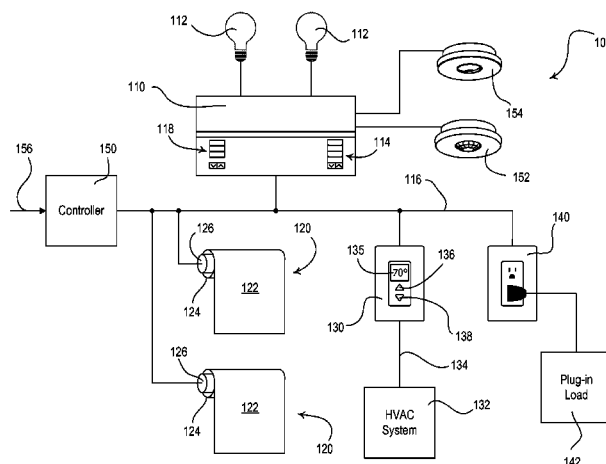
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A load control system for a building having a heating and cooling system and a window located in a space of the building is operable to control a motorized window treatment in order to attempt to reduce the power consumption of the heating and cooling system. When the window may be receiving direct sunlight, the motorized window treatment closes a fabric covering the window when the heating and cooling system is cooling the space, and opens the fabric when the heating and cooling system is heating the space. In addition, when the space is unoccupied and the heating and cooling system is heating the space, the motorized window treatment may open the fabric if the window may be receiving direct sunlight, and may close the fabric if the window may not be receiving direct sunlight.

**17 Claims, 30 Drawing Sheets**



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**F24F 11/00** (2006.01)  
**G05D 23/19** (2006.01)  
**H05B 37/02** (2006.01)  
**E06B 9/02** (2006.01)  
**E06B 9/24** (2006.01)  
**E06B 9/40** (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**  
**CPC** ..... **G05D 23/1919** (2013.01); **H05B 37/0218**  
(2013.01); **E06B 9/02** (2013.01); **E06B 9/24**  
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**F24F 11/0034** (2013.01); **F24F 2011/0049**  
(2013.01); **F24F 2011/0056** (2013.01); **F24F**  
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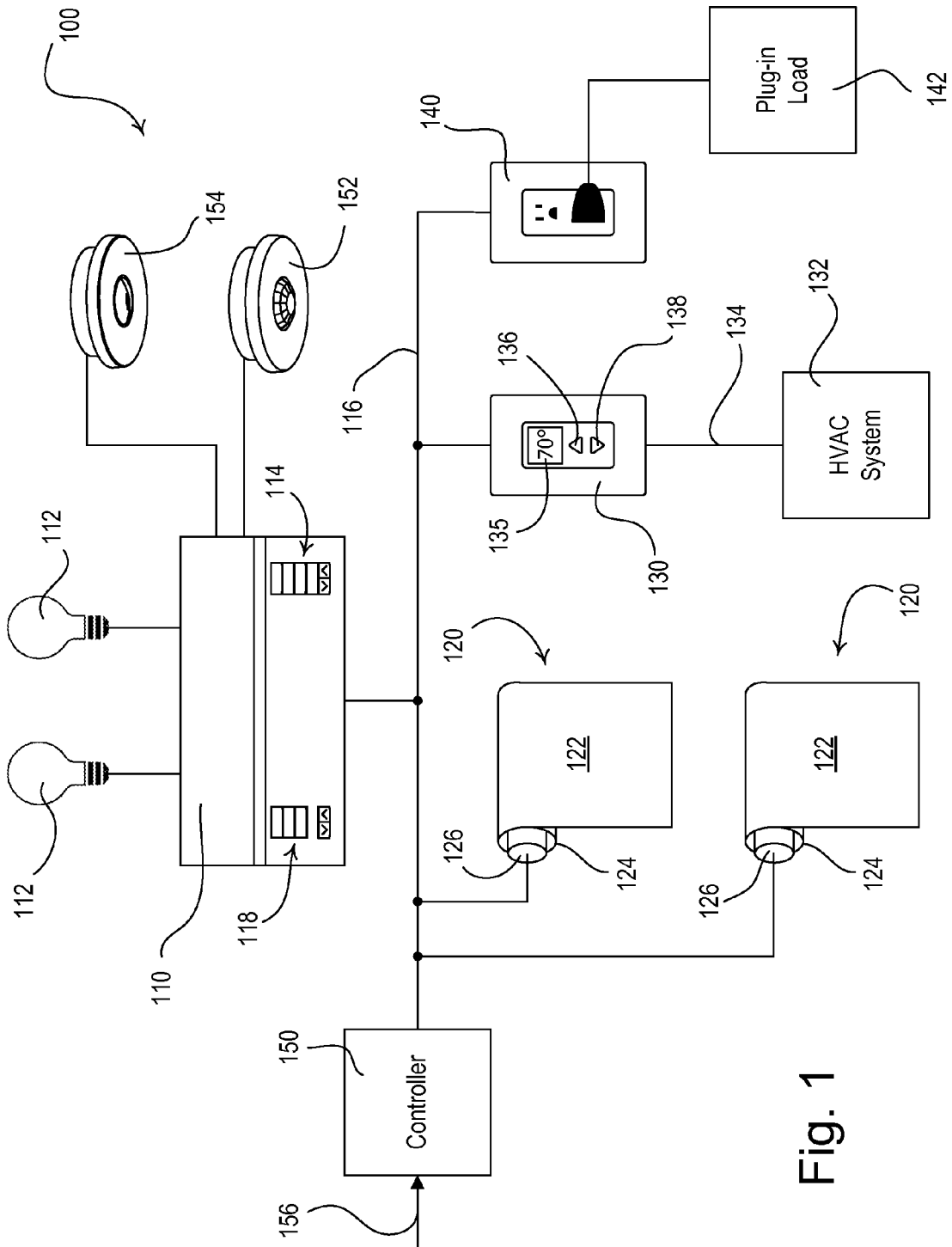
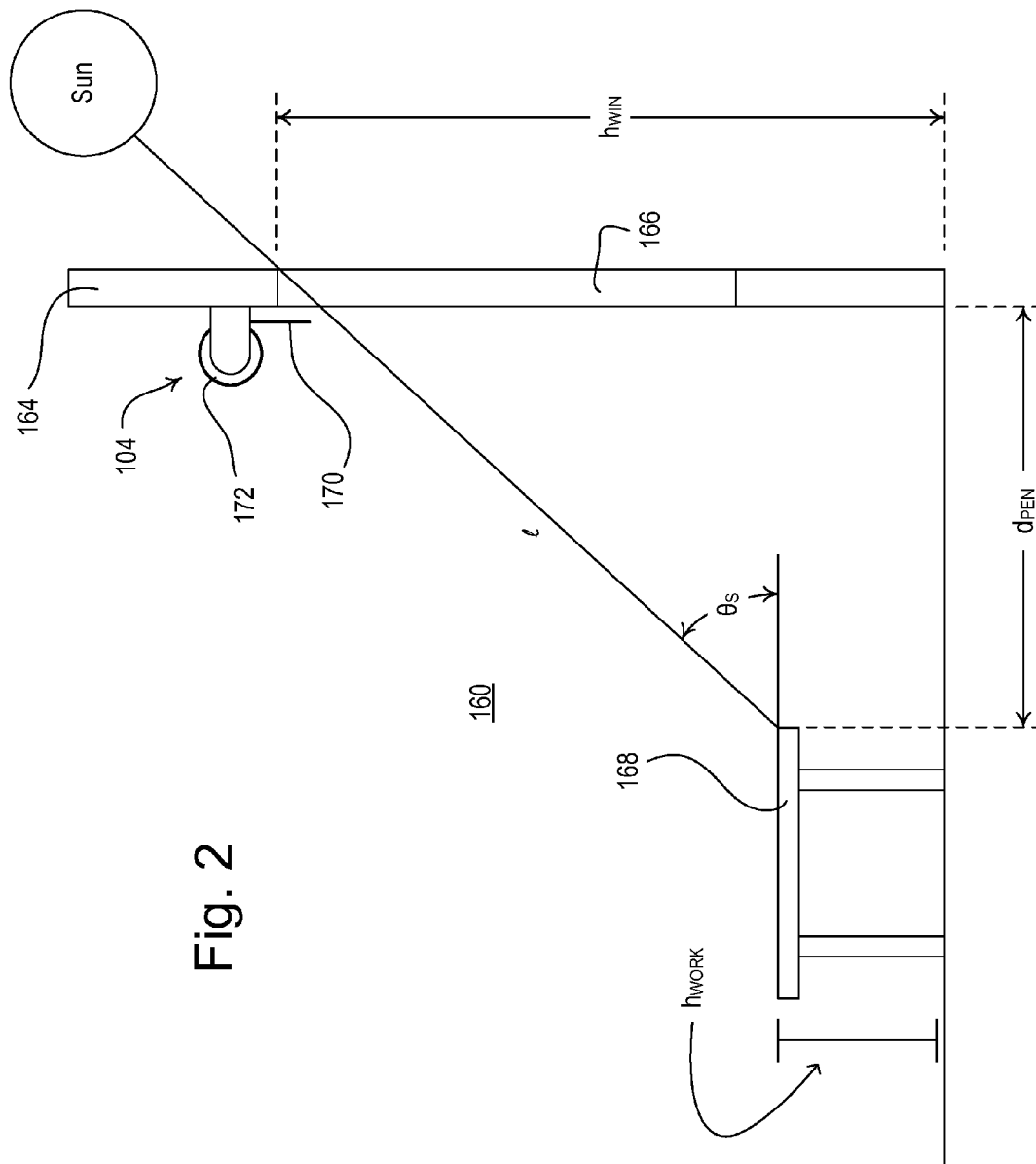


Fig. 1



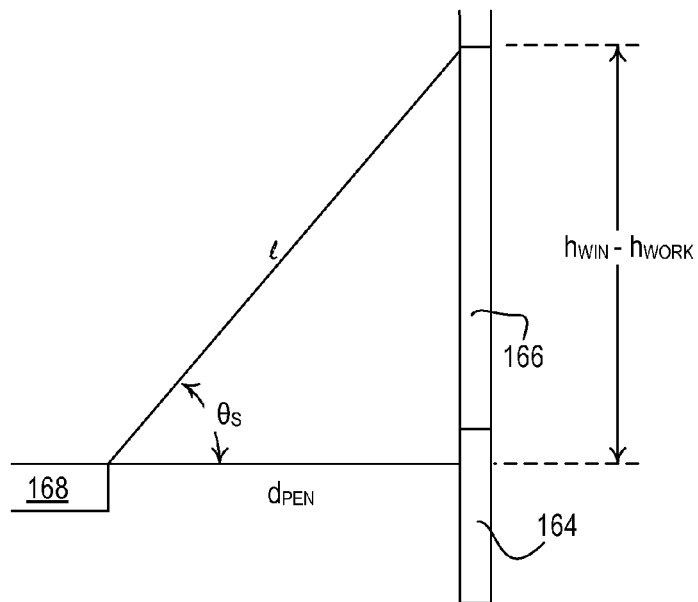


Fig. 3A

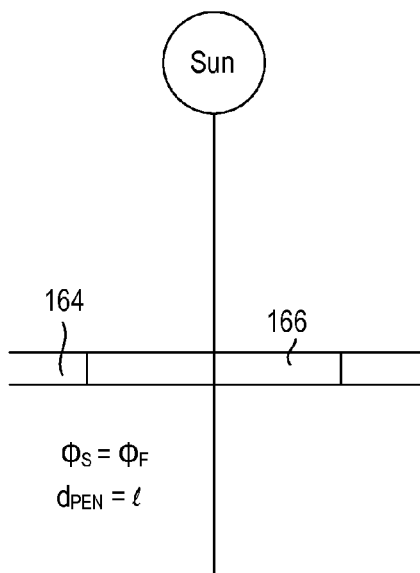


Fig. 3B

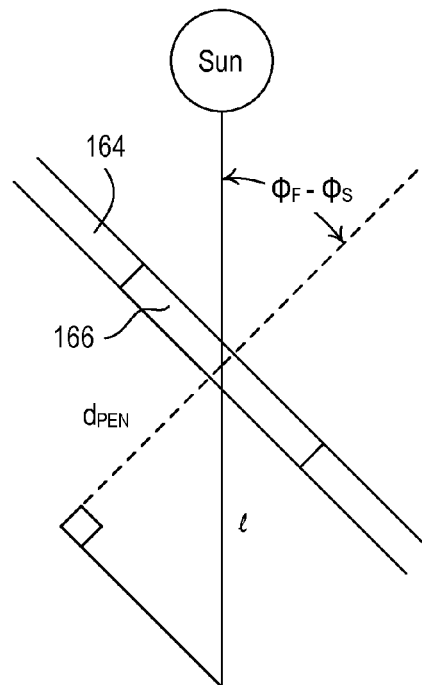


Fig. 3C

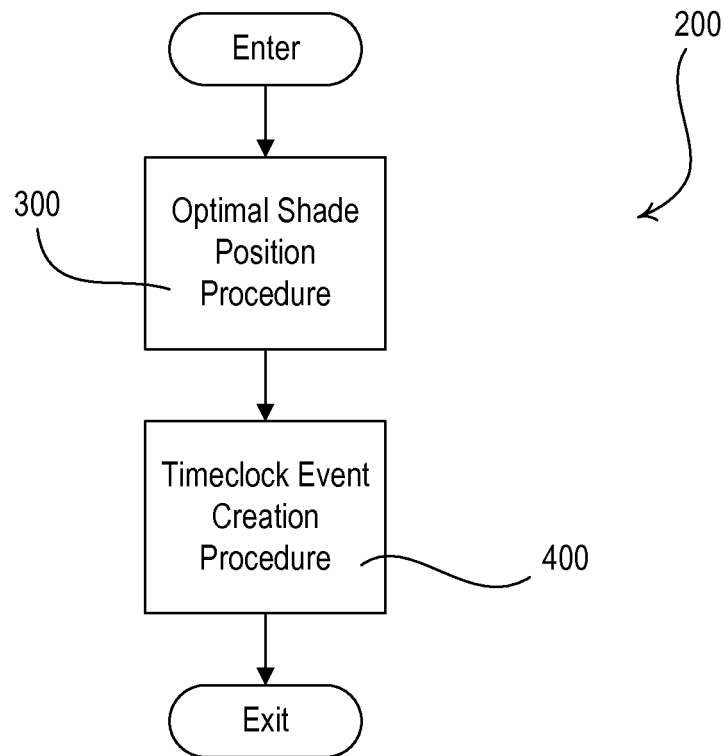


Fig. 4

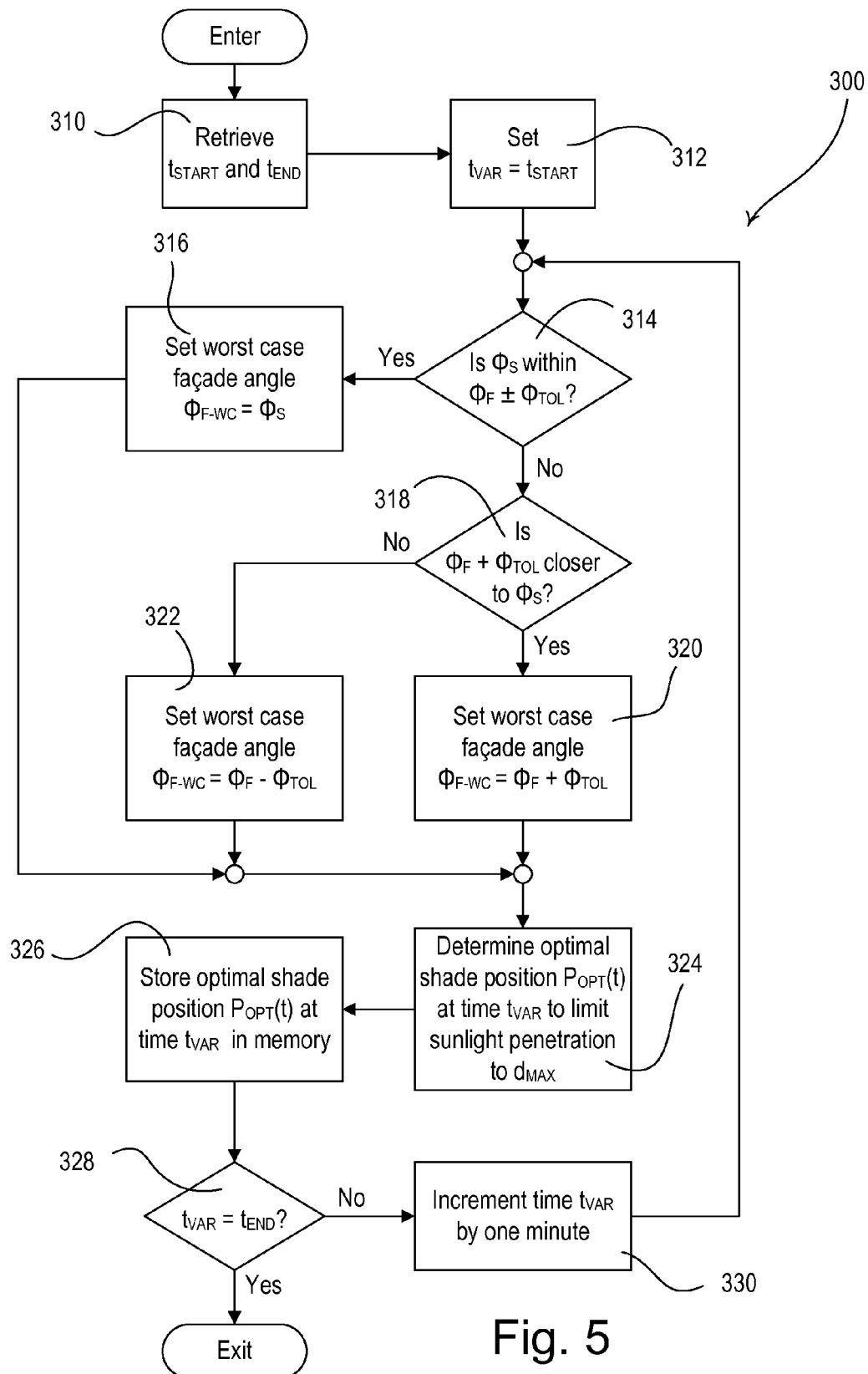


Fig. 5

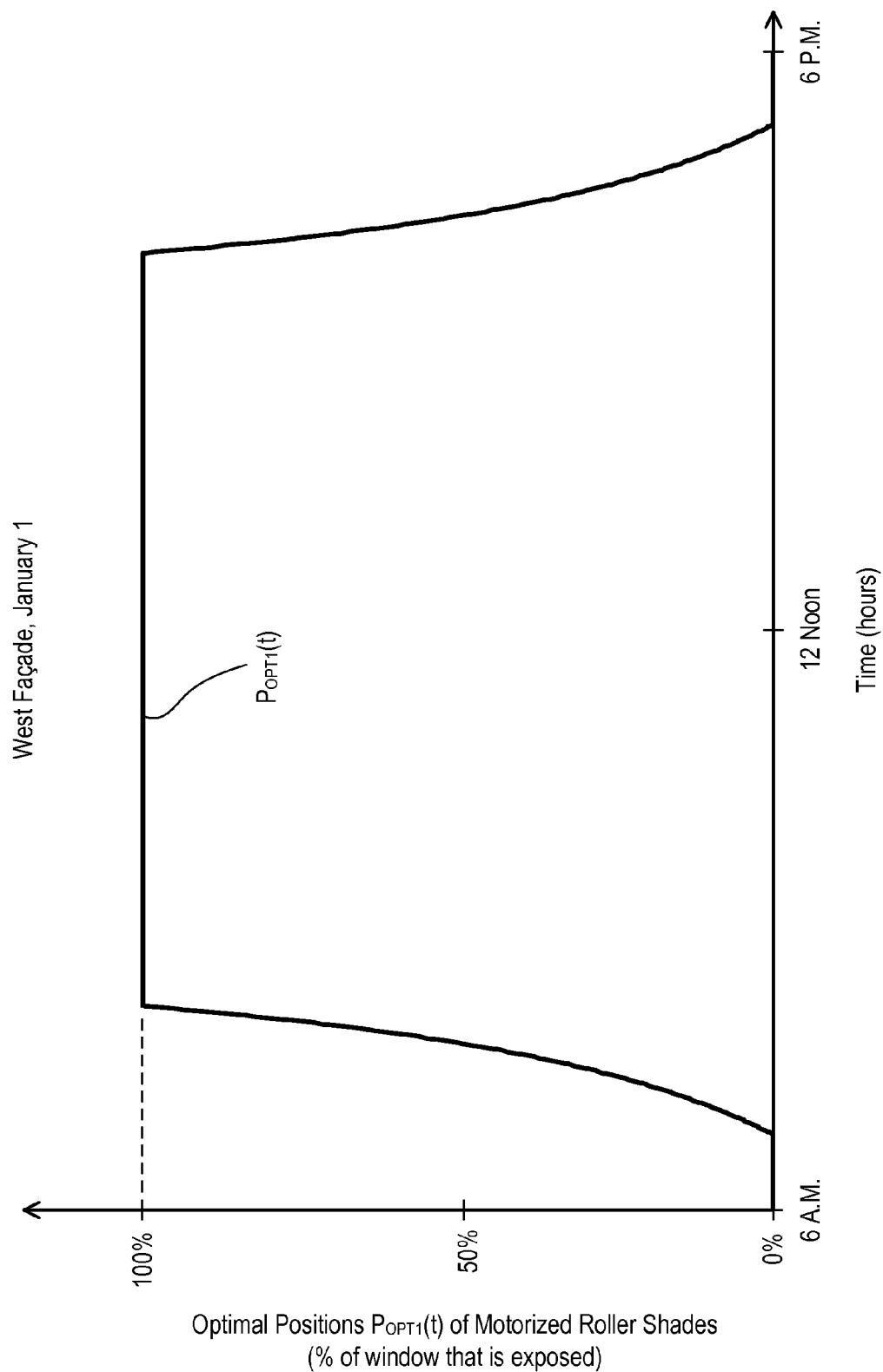


Fig. 6A



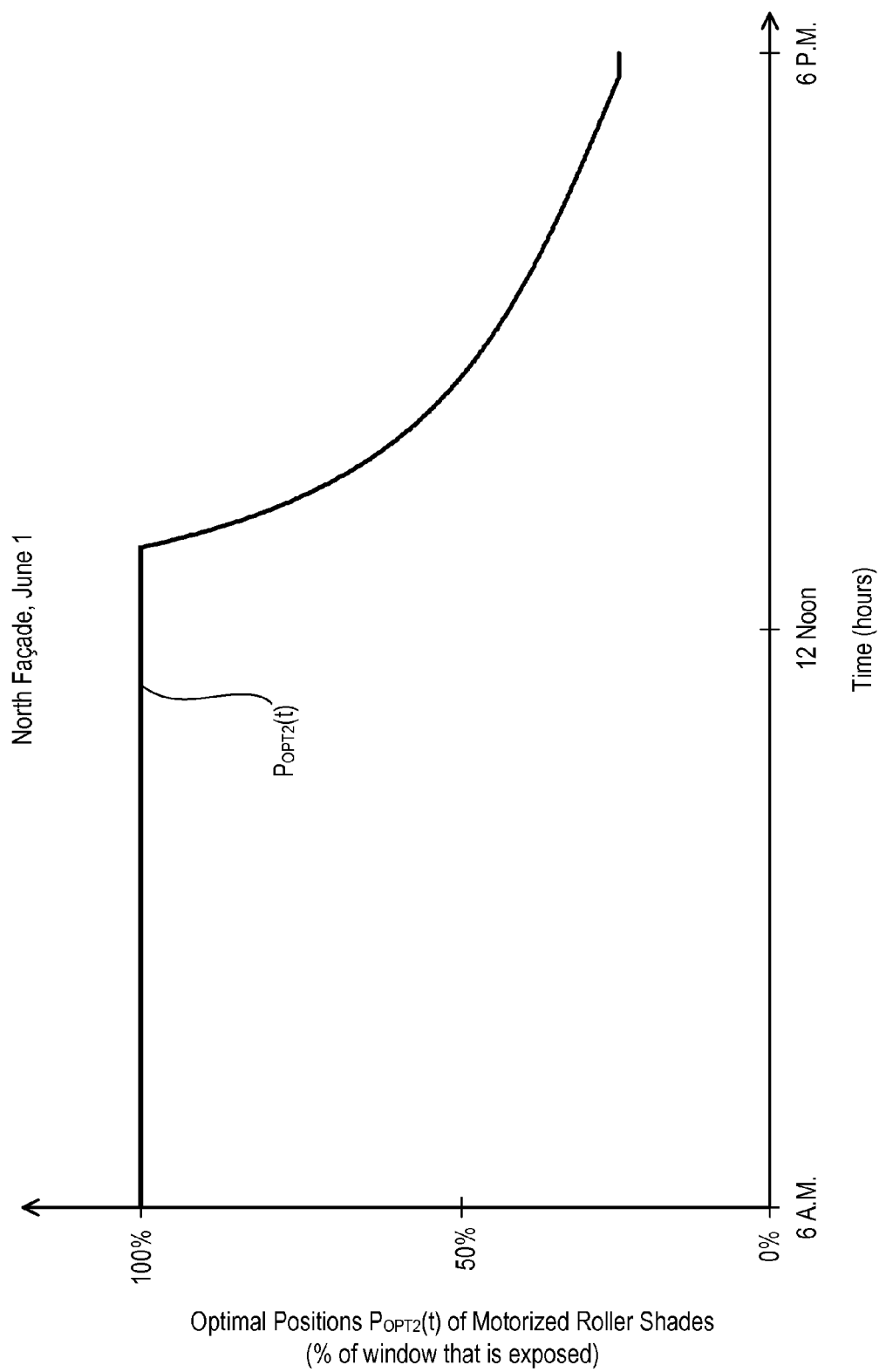


Fig. 6B

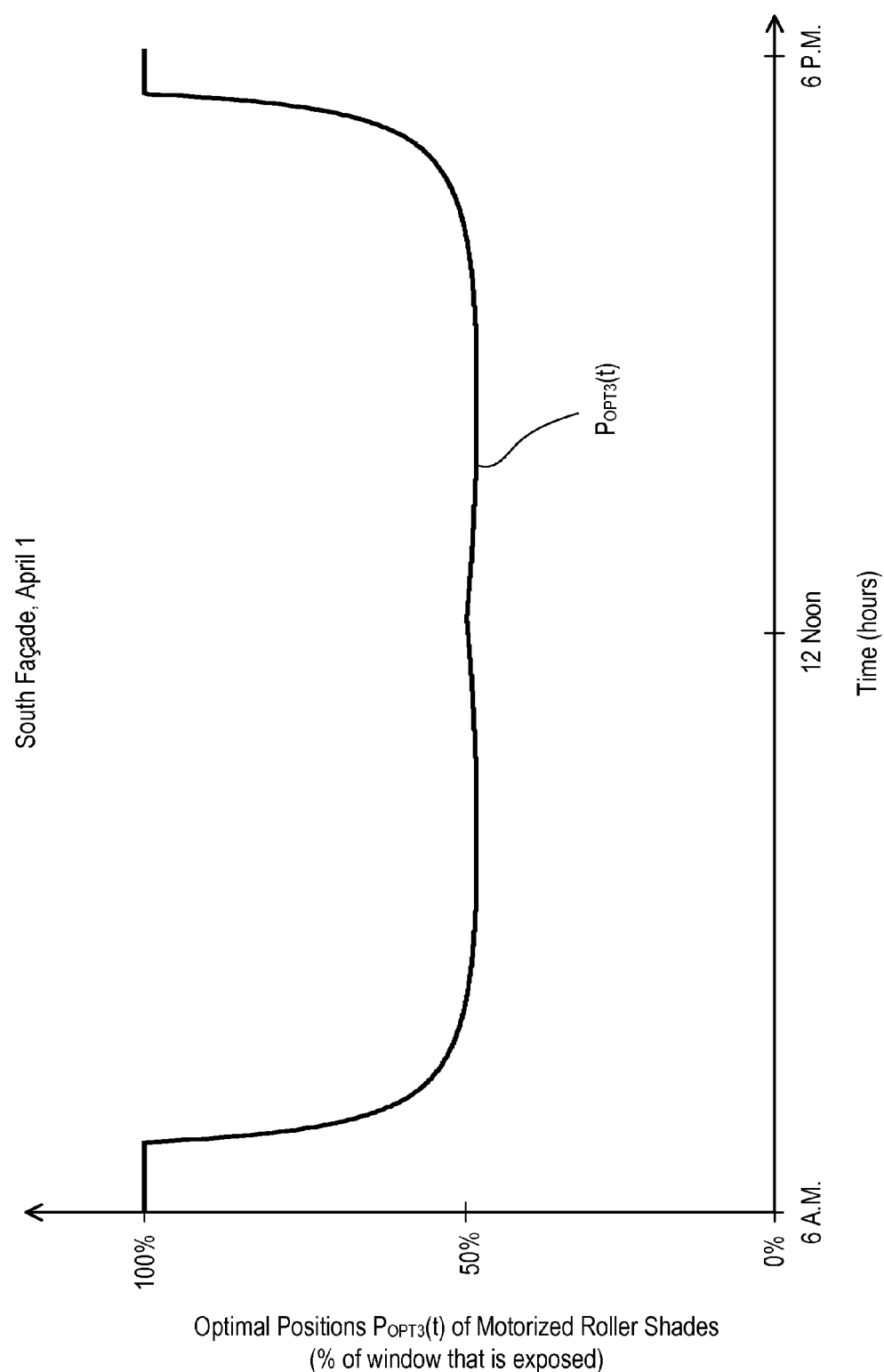


Fig. 6C

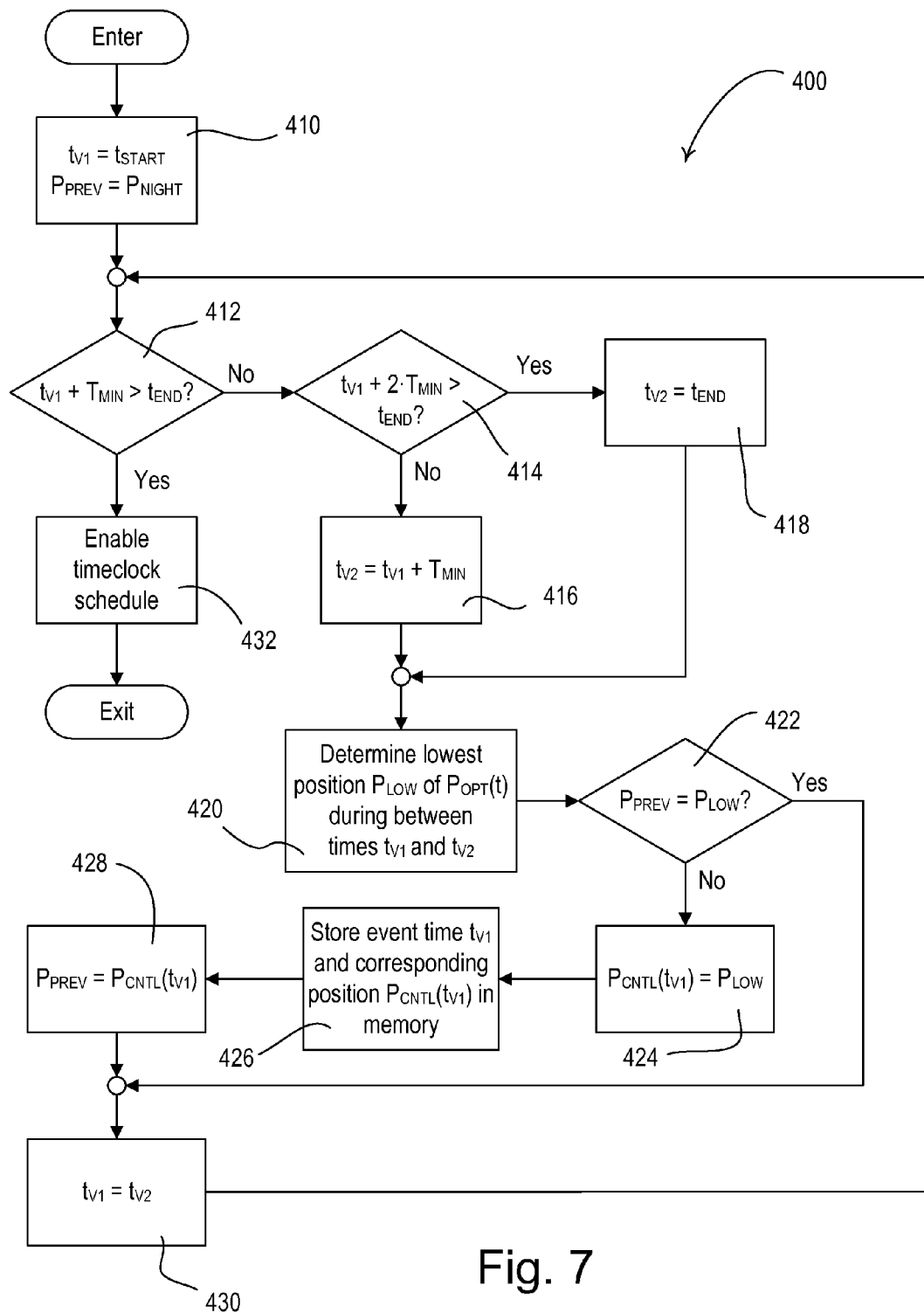


Fig. 7

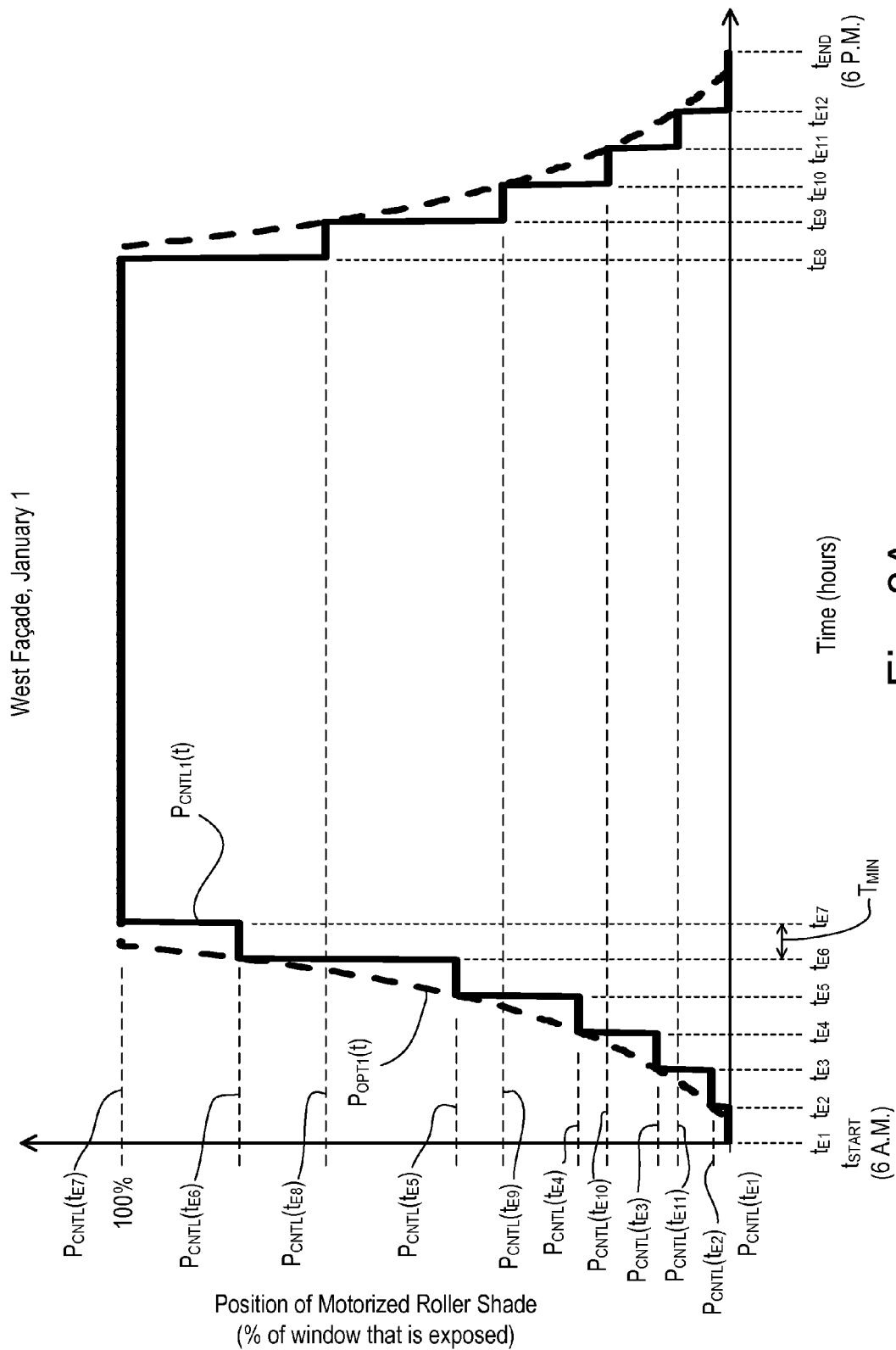


Fig. 8A

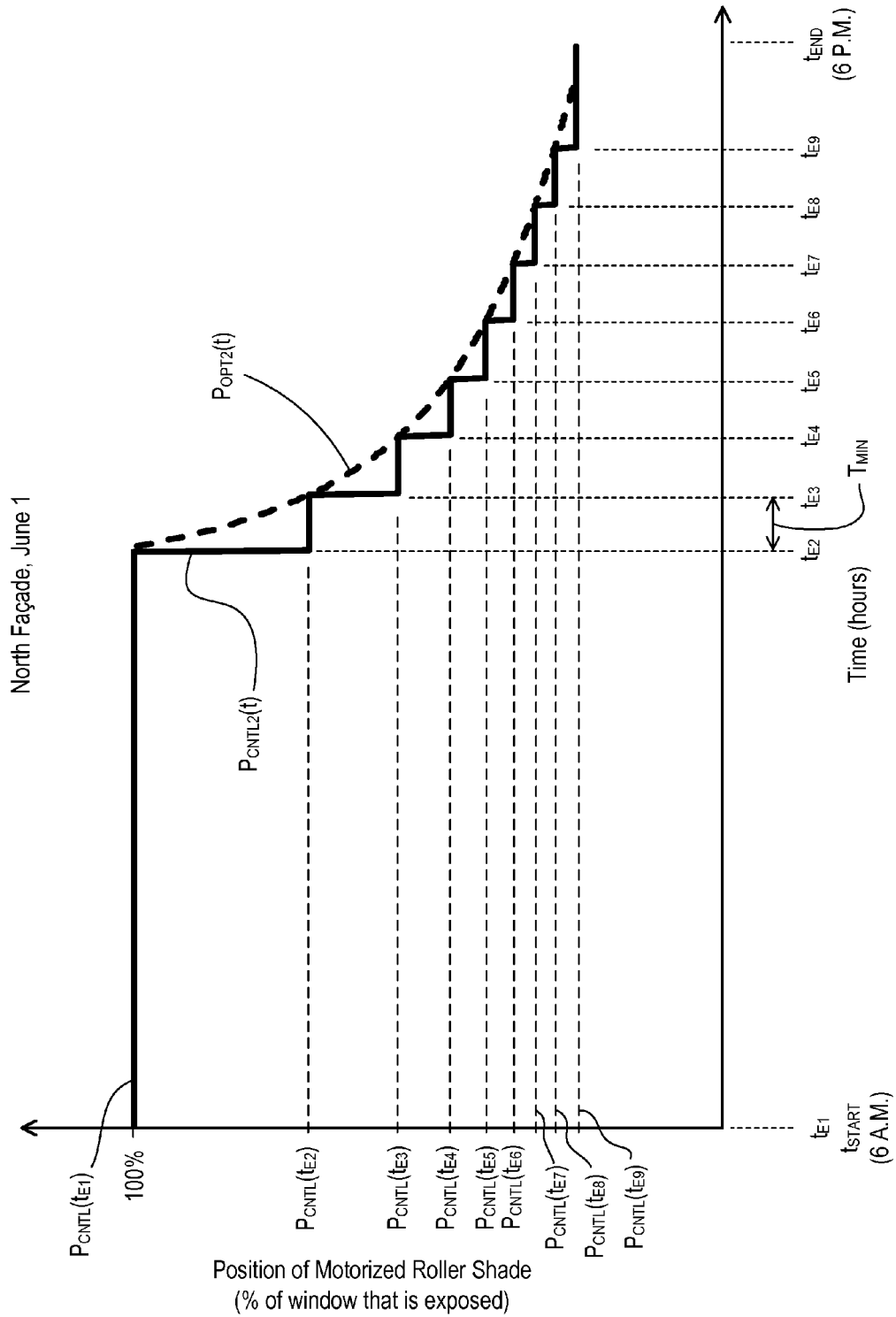
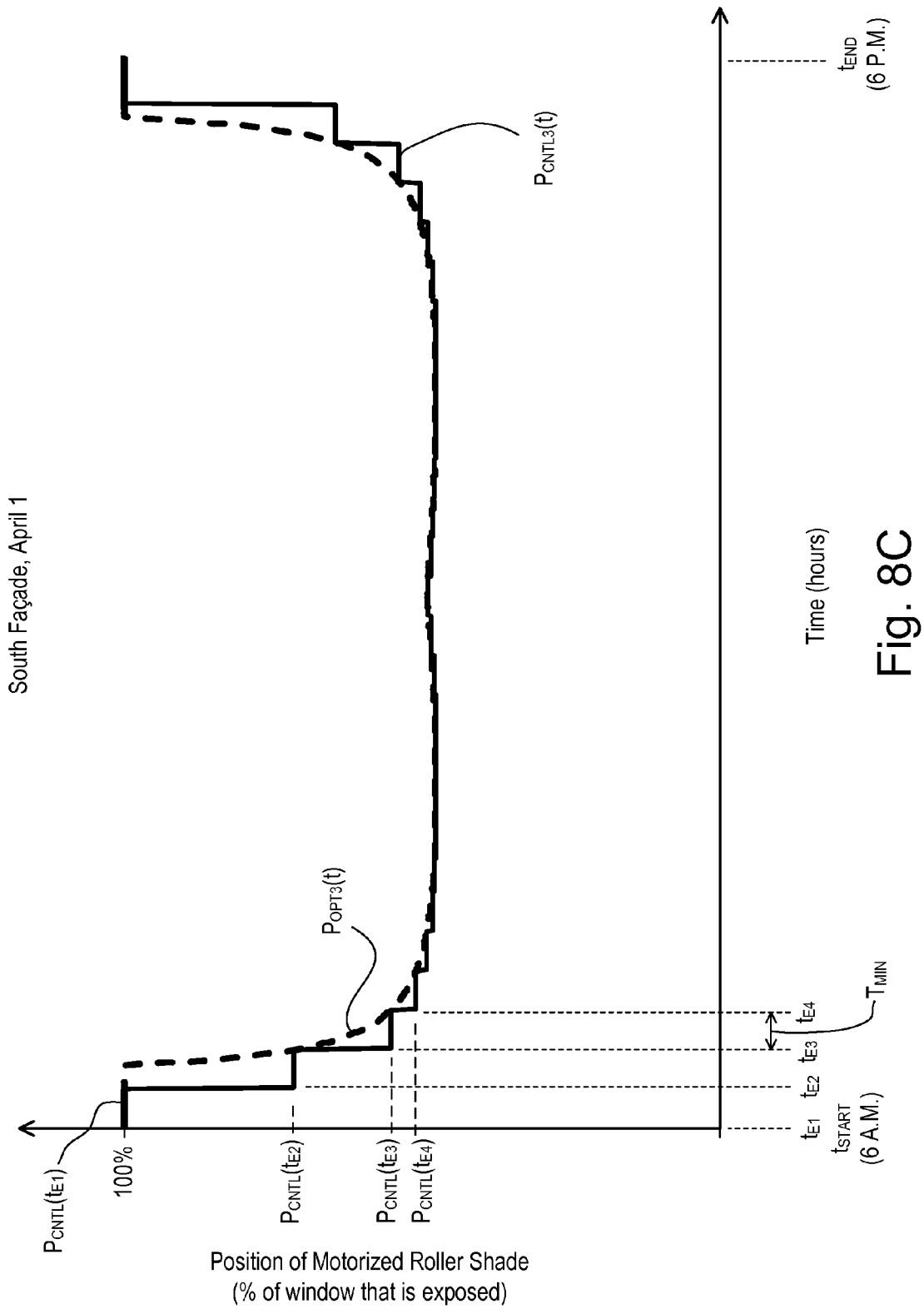


Fig. 8B



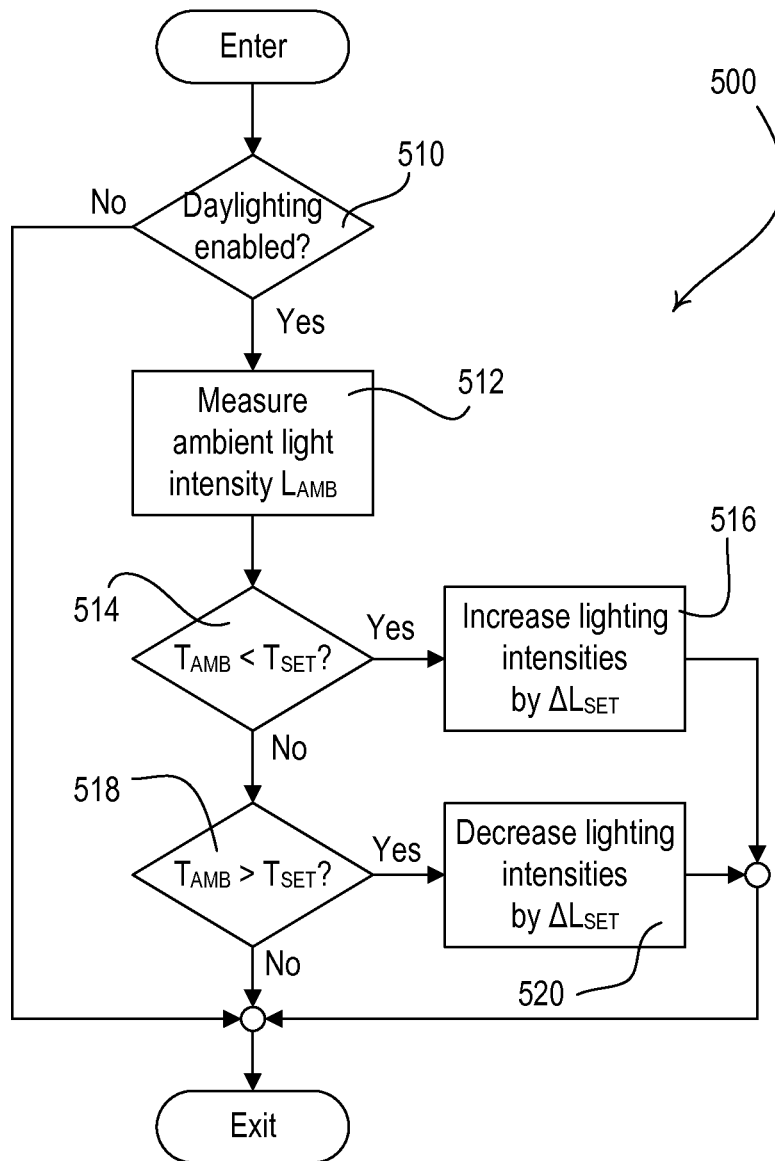


Fig. 9

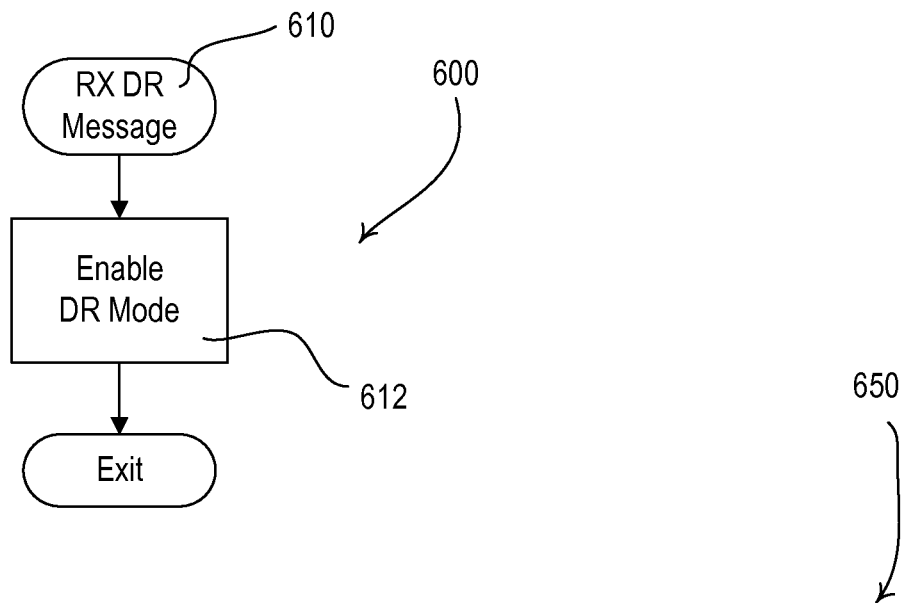


Fig. 10A

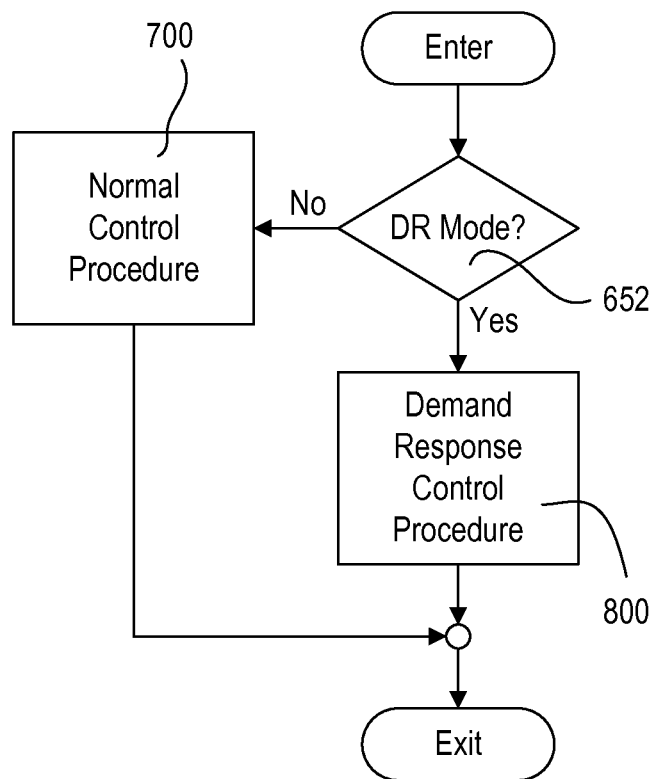
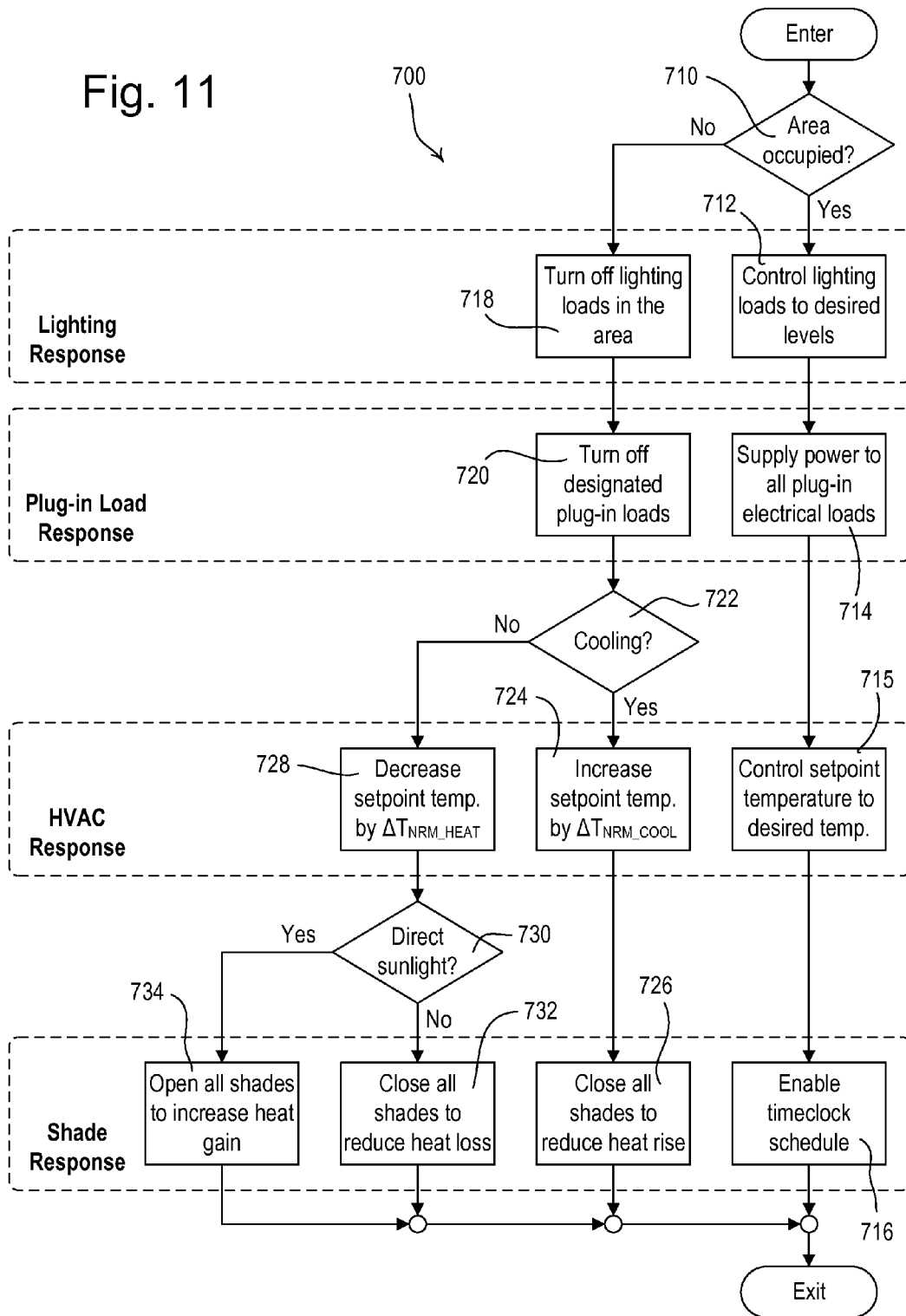


Fig. 10B



Fig. 11



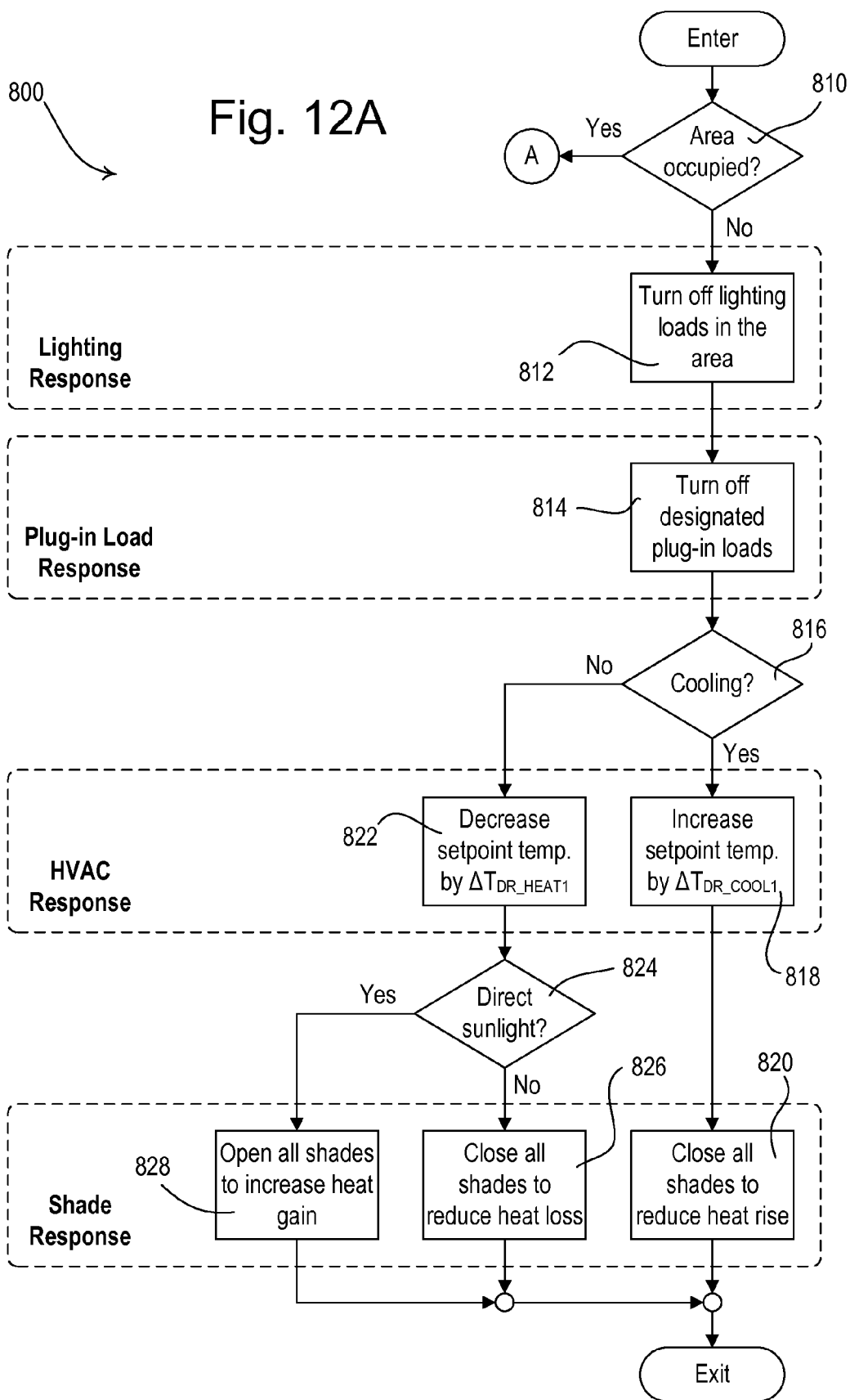
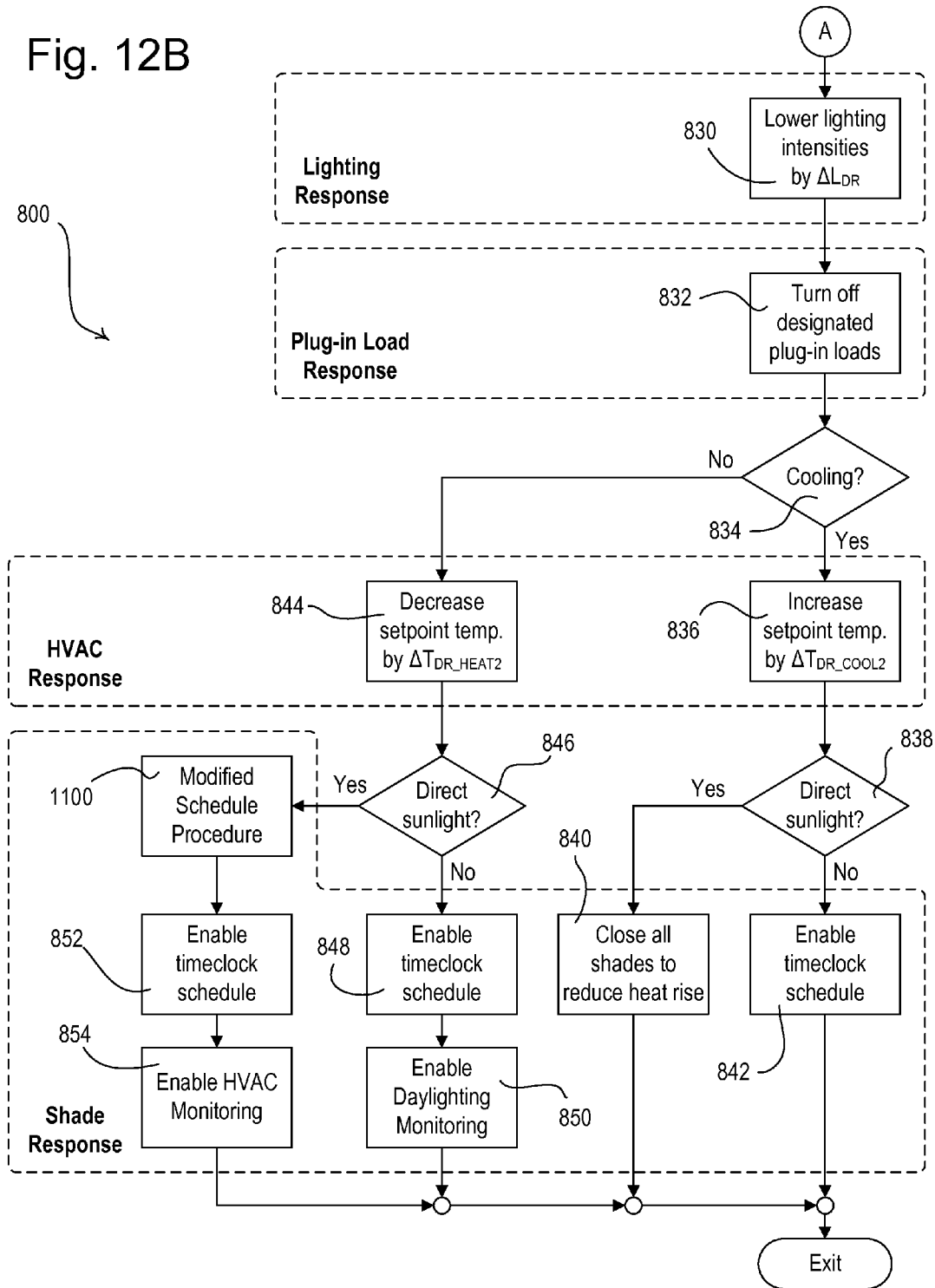


Fig. 12B



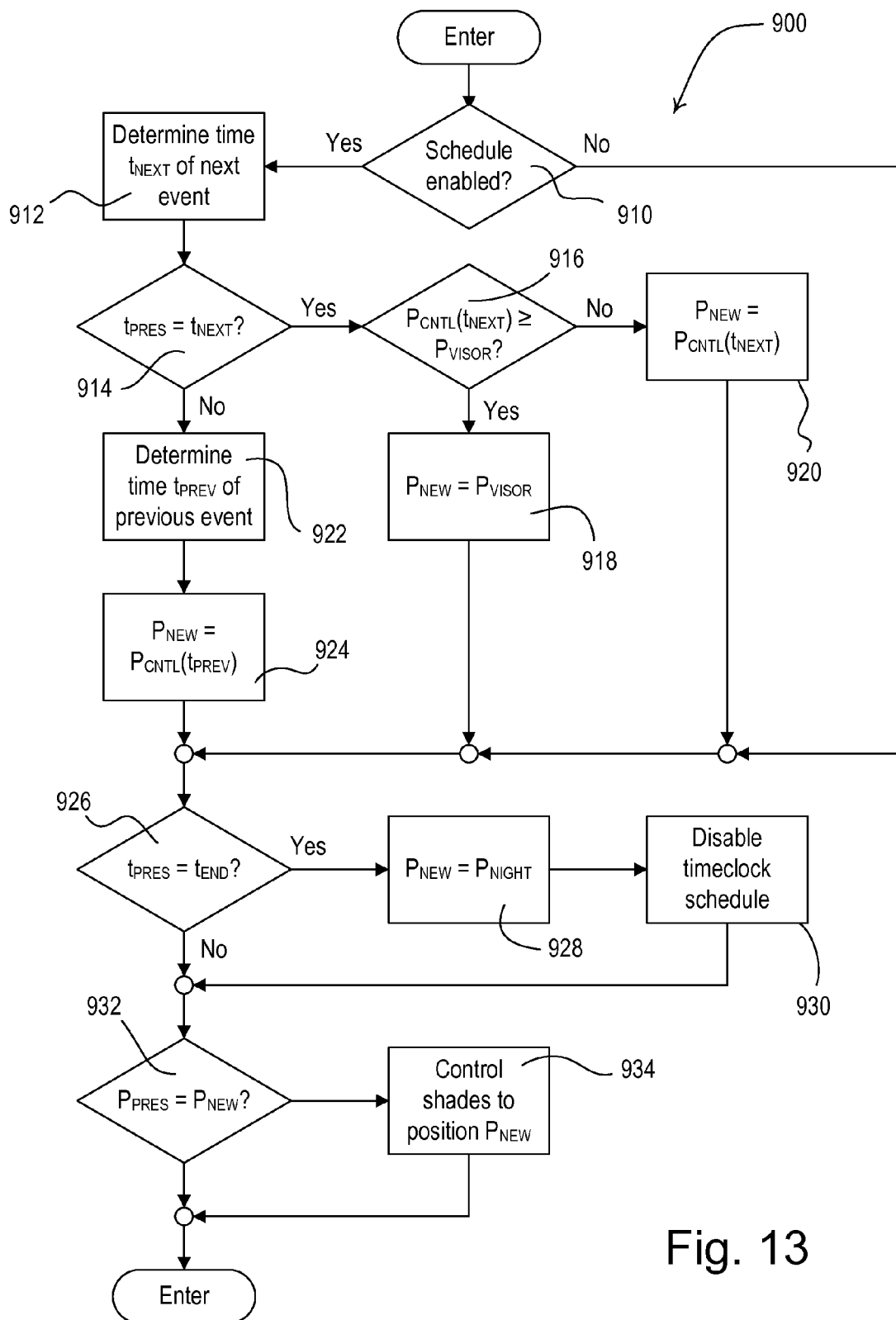


Fig. 13

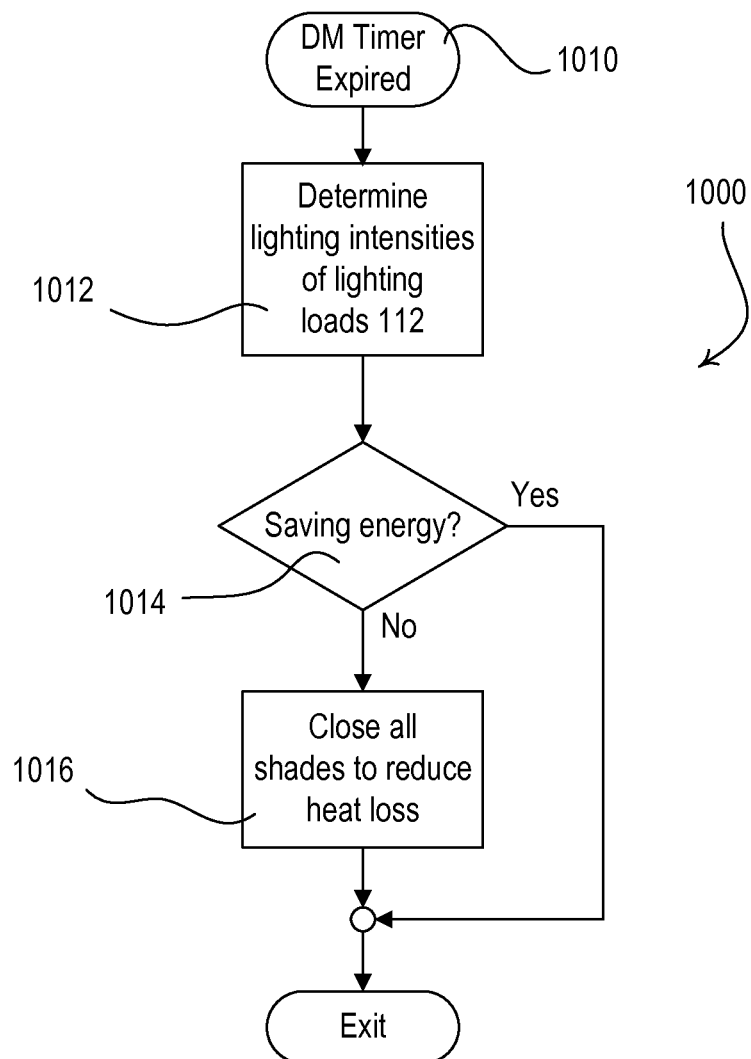


Fig. 14

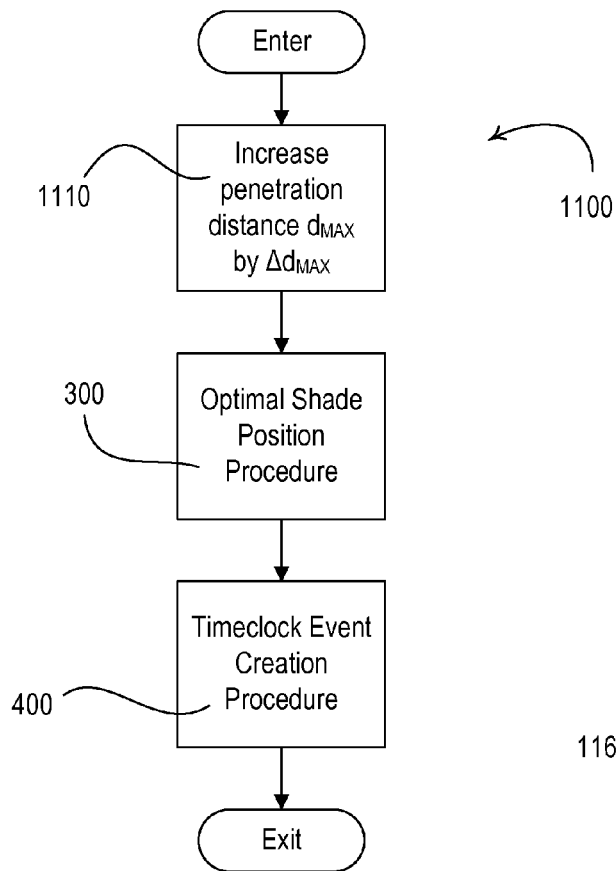


Fig. 15A

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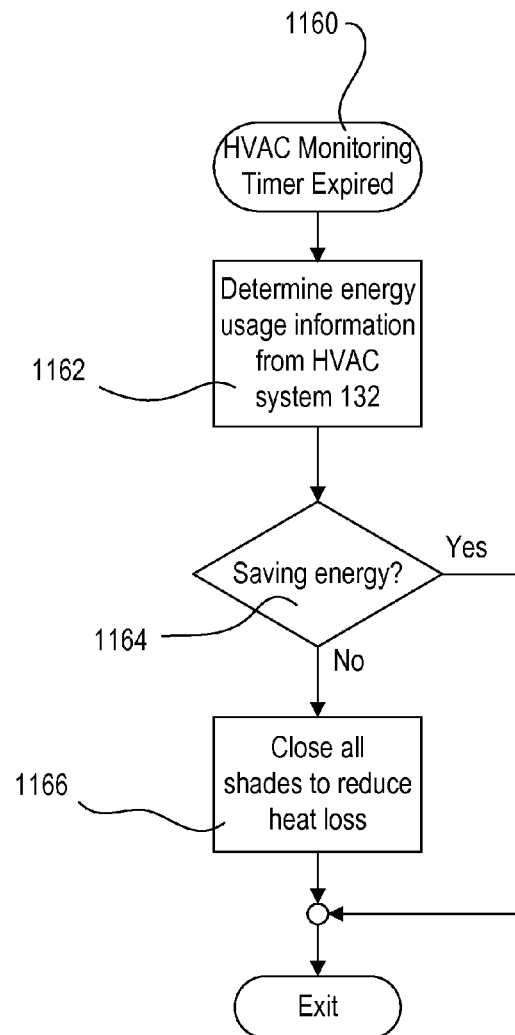


Fig. 15B

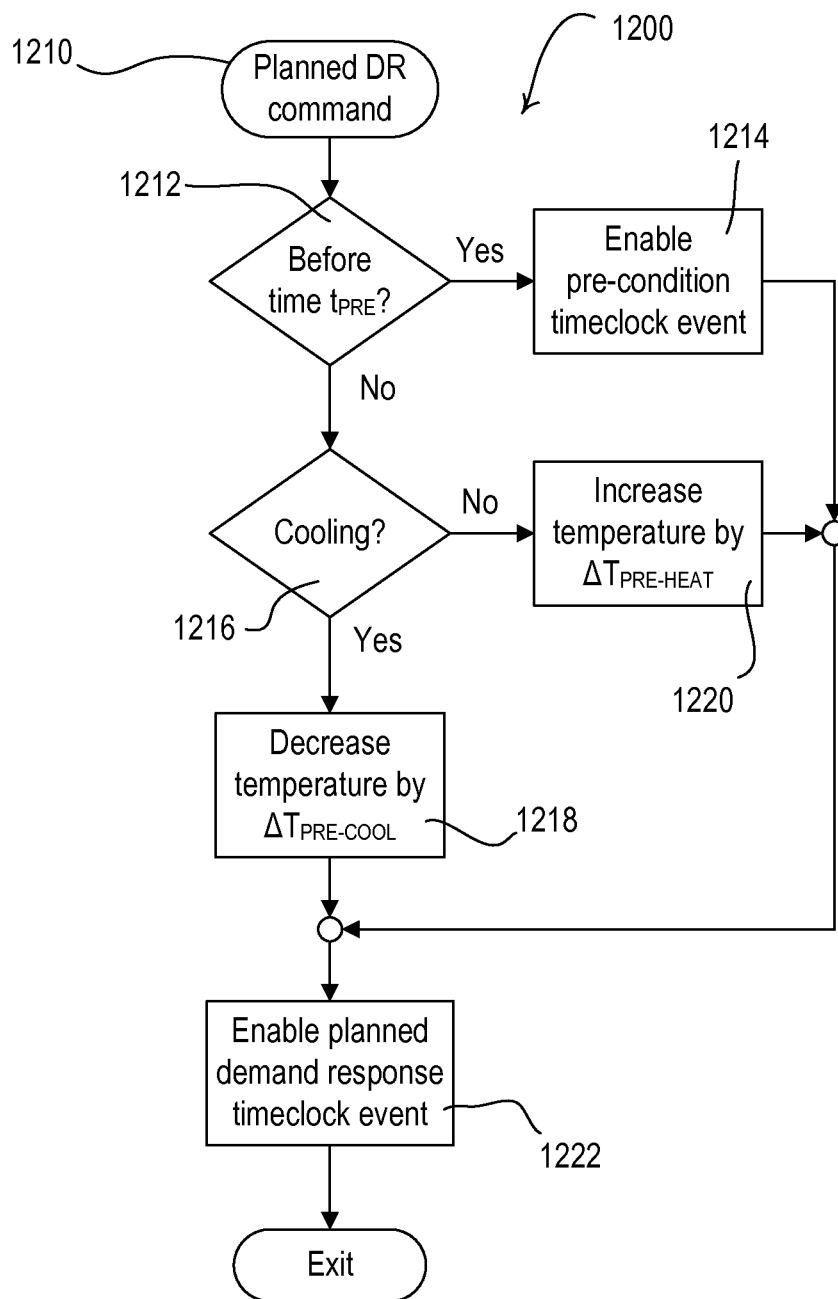


Fig. 16

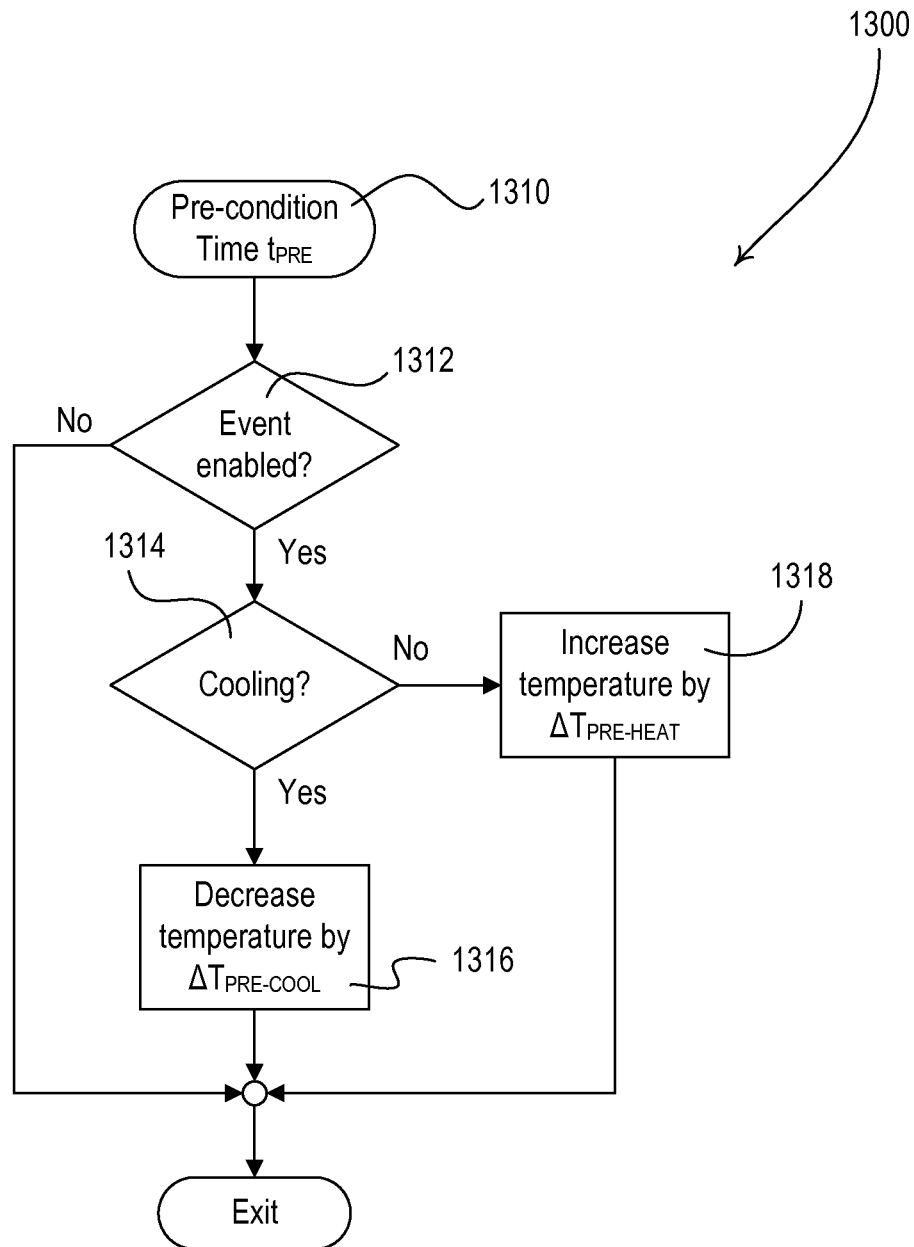


Fig. 17



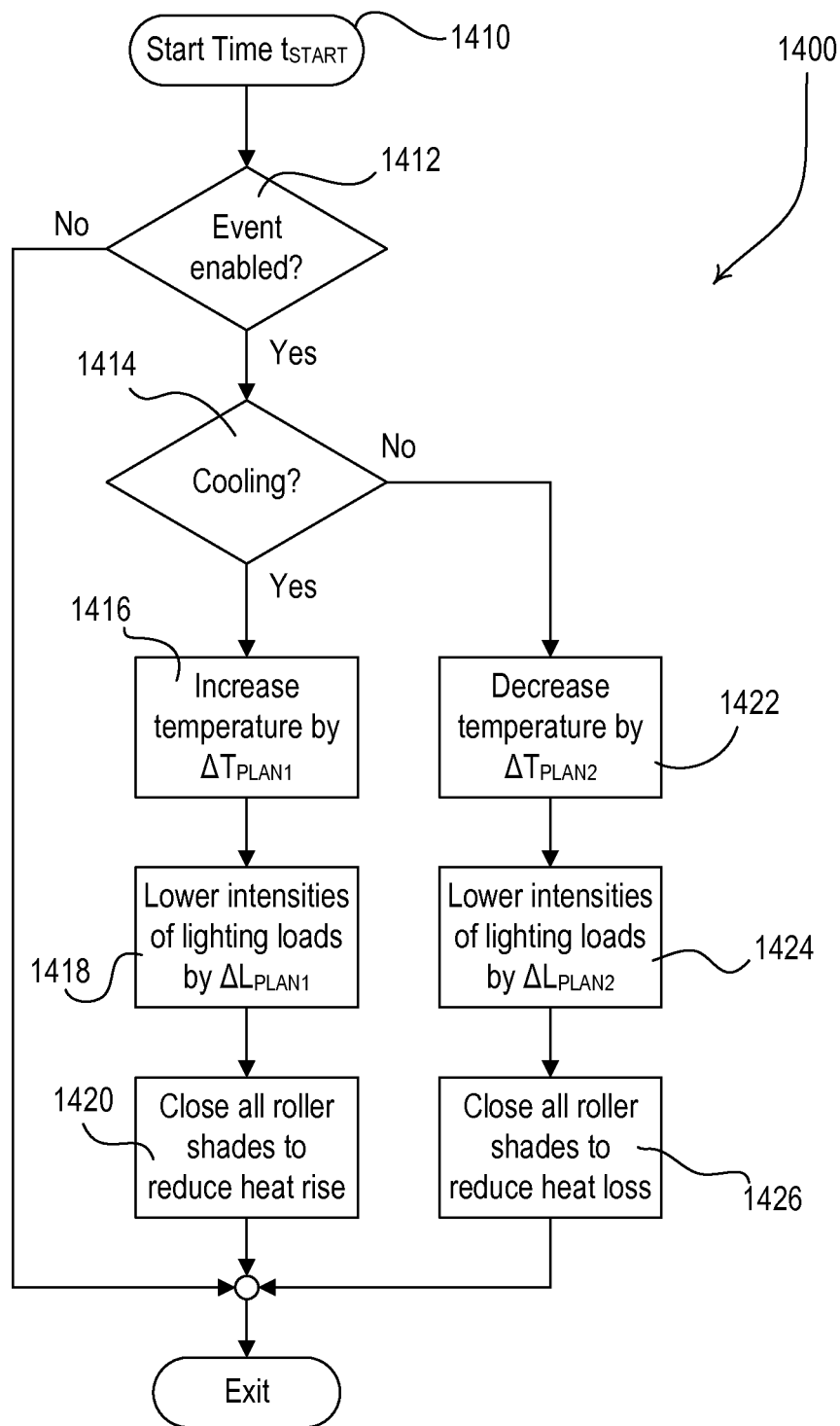


Fig. 18

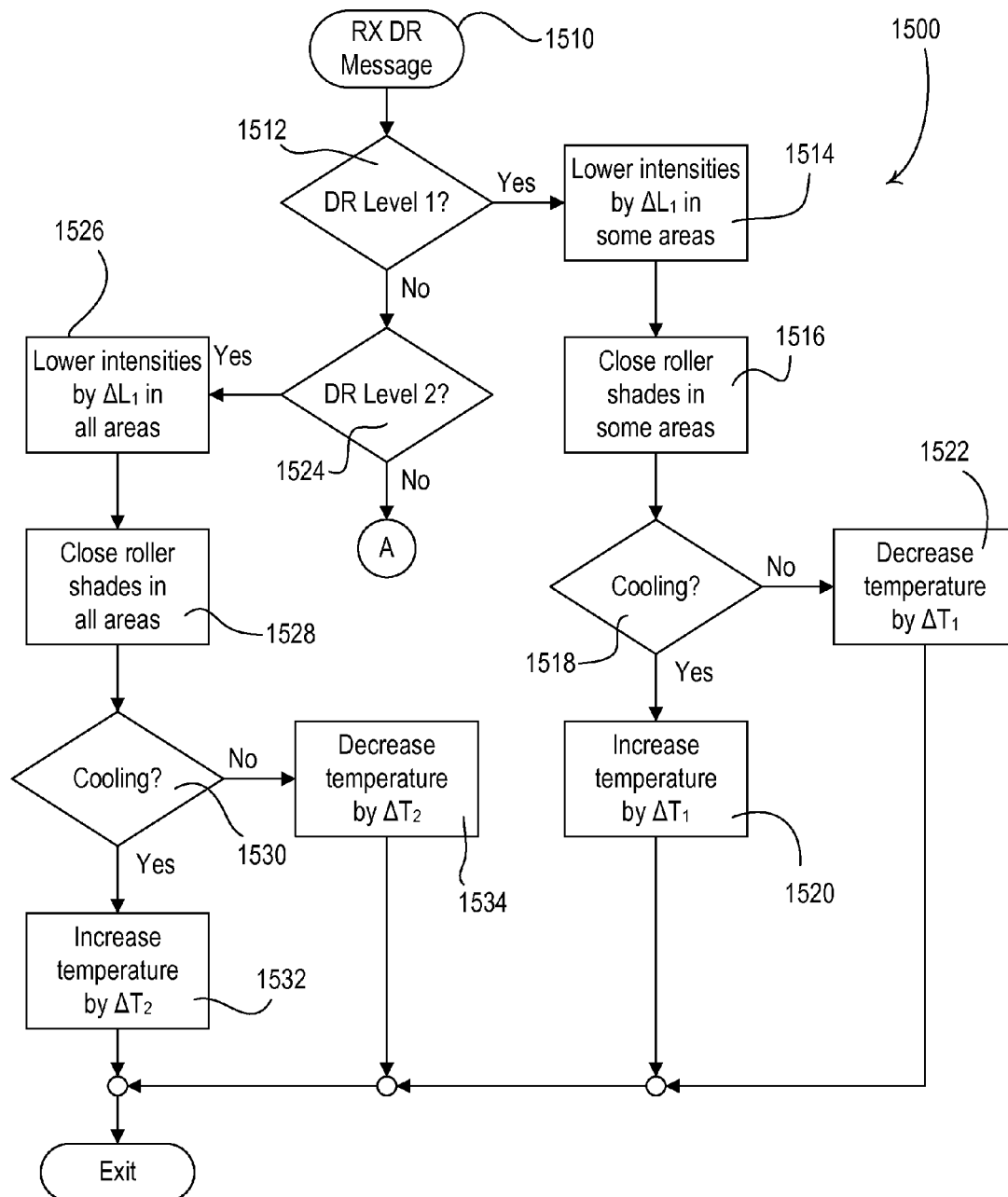


Fig. 19A

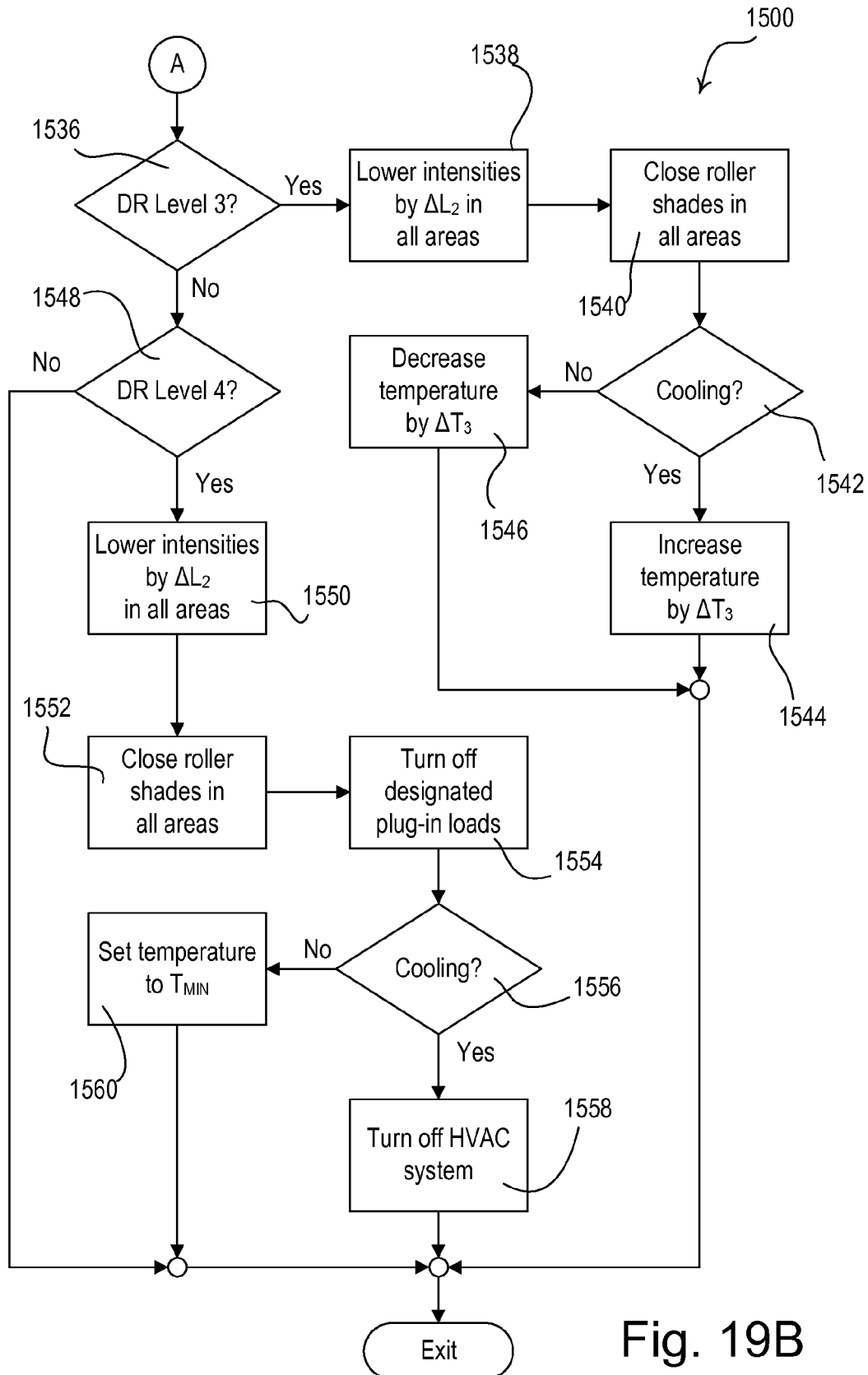


Fig. 19B

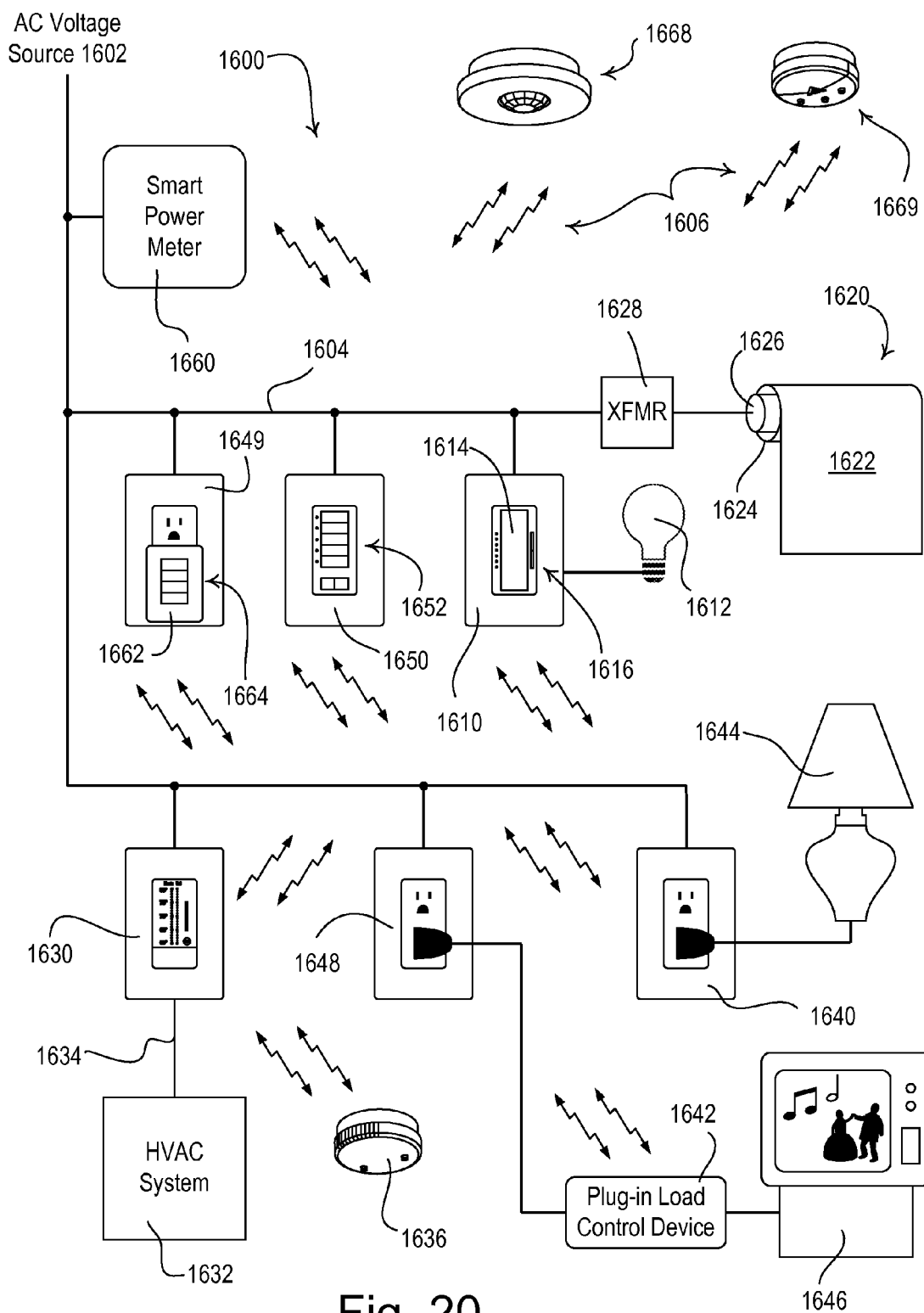


Fig. 20

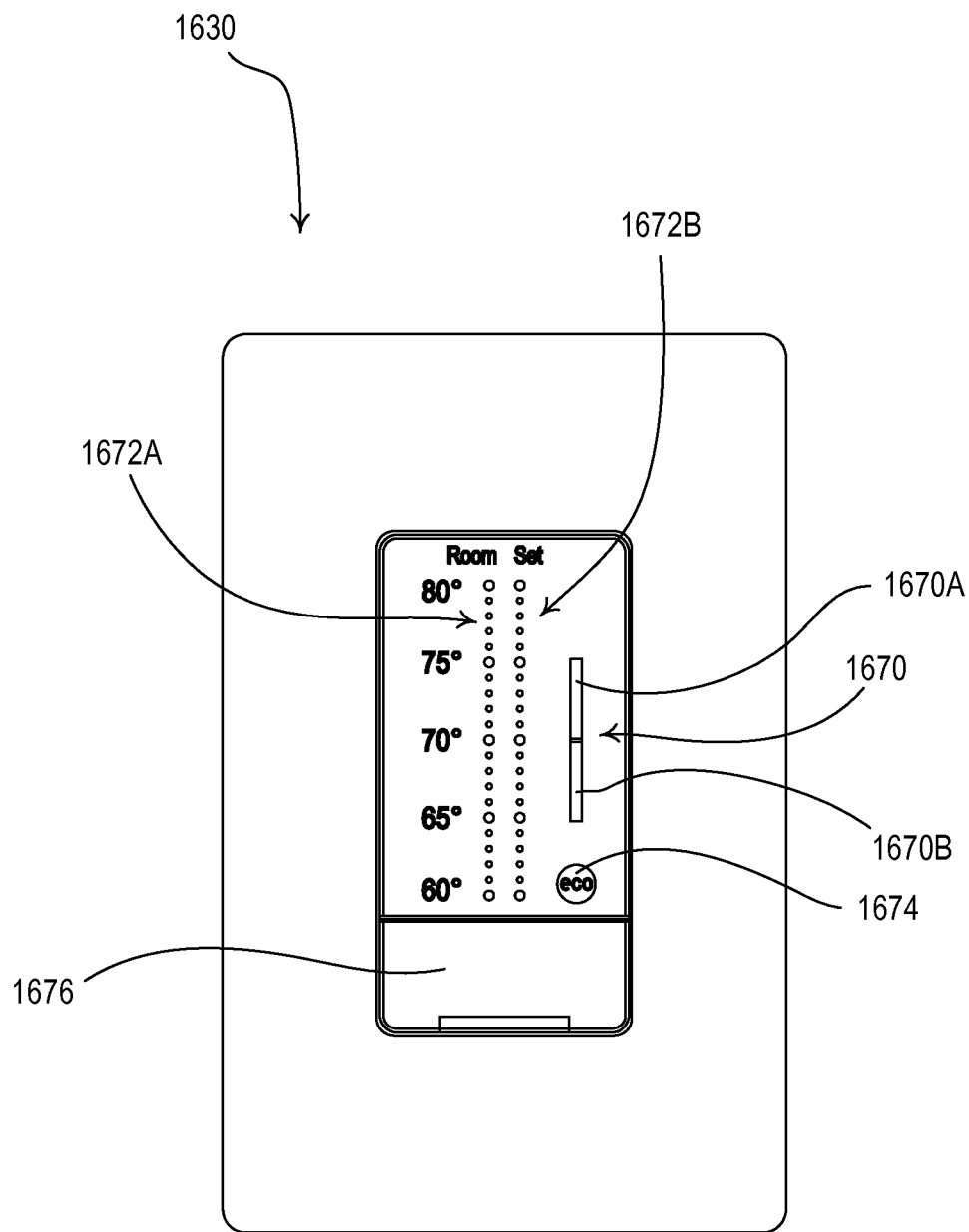


Fig. 21A

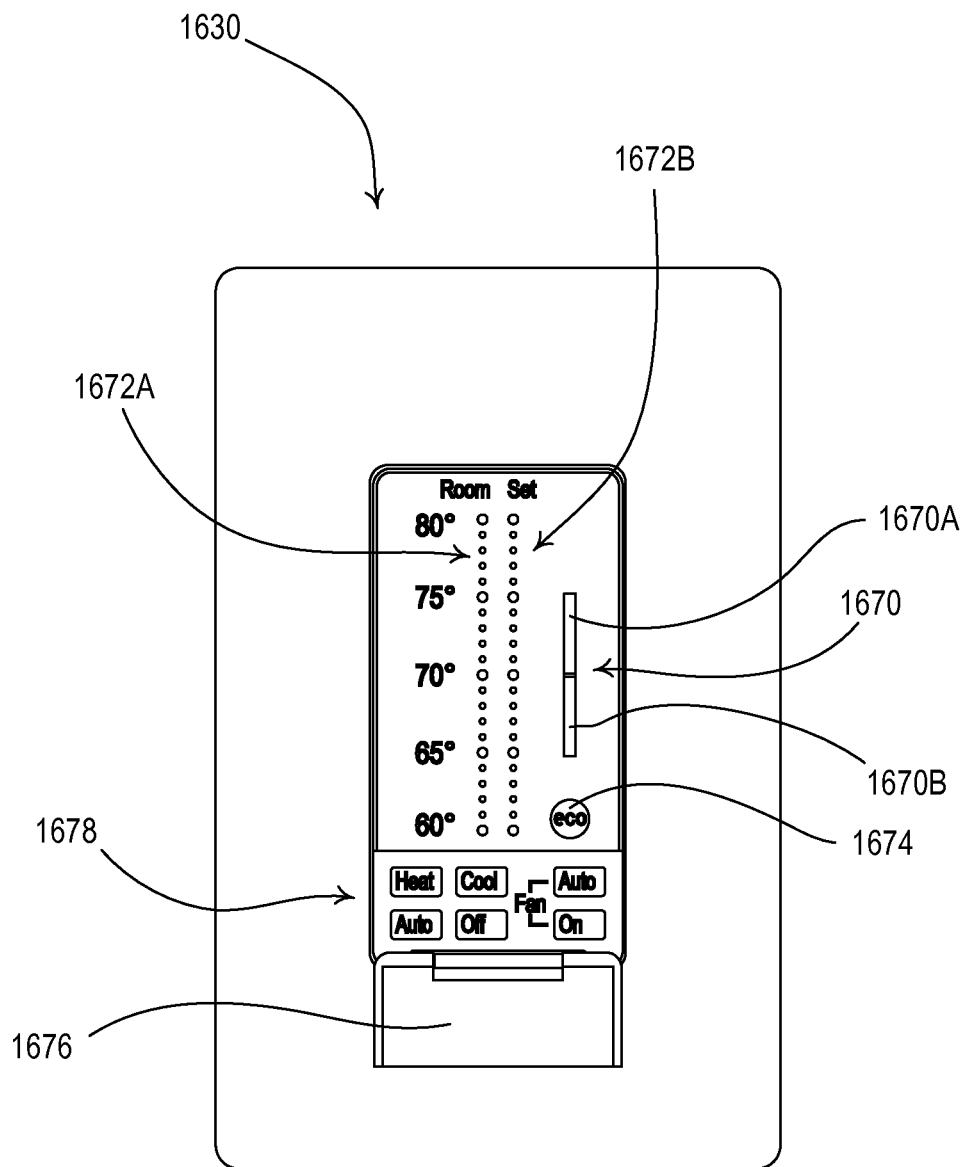


Fig. 21B

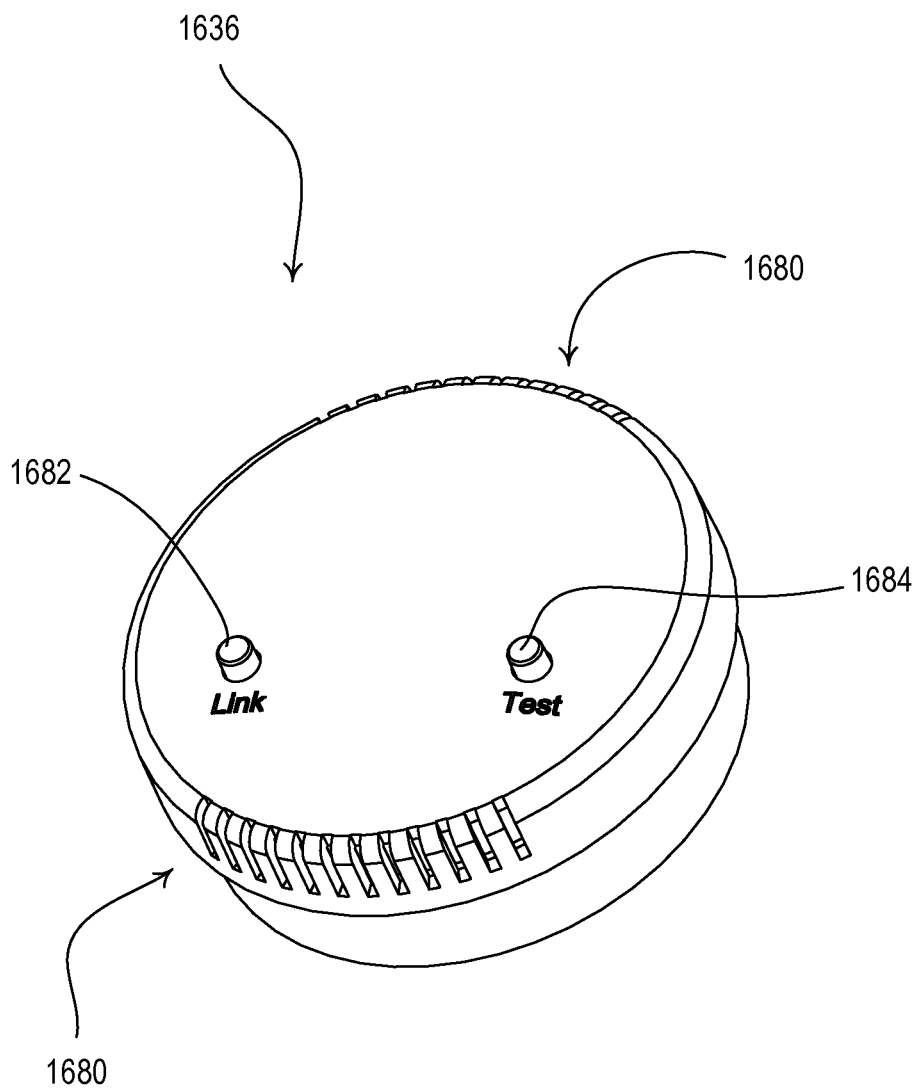


Fig. 22

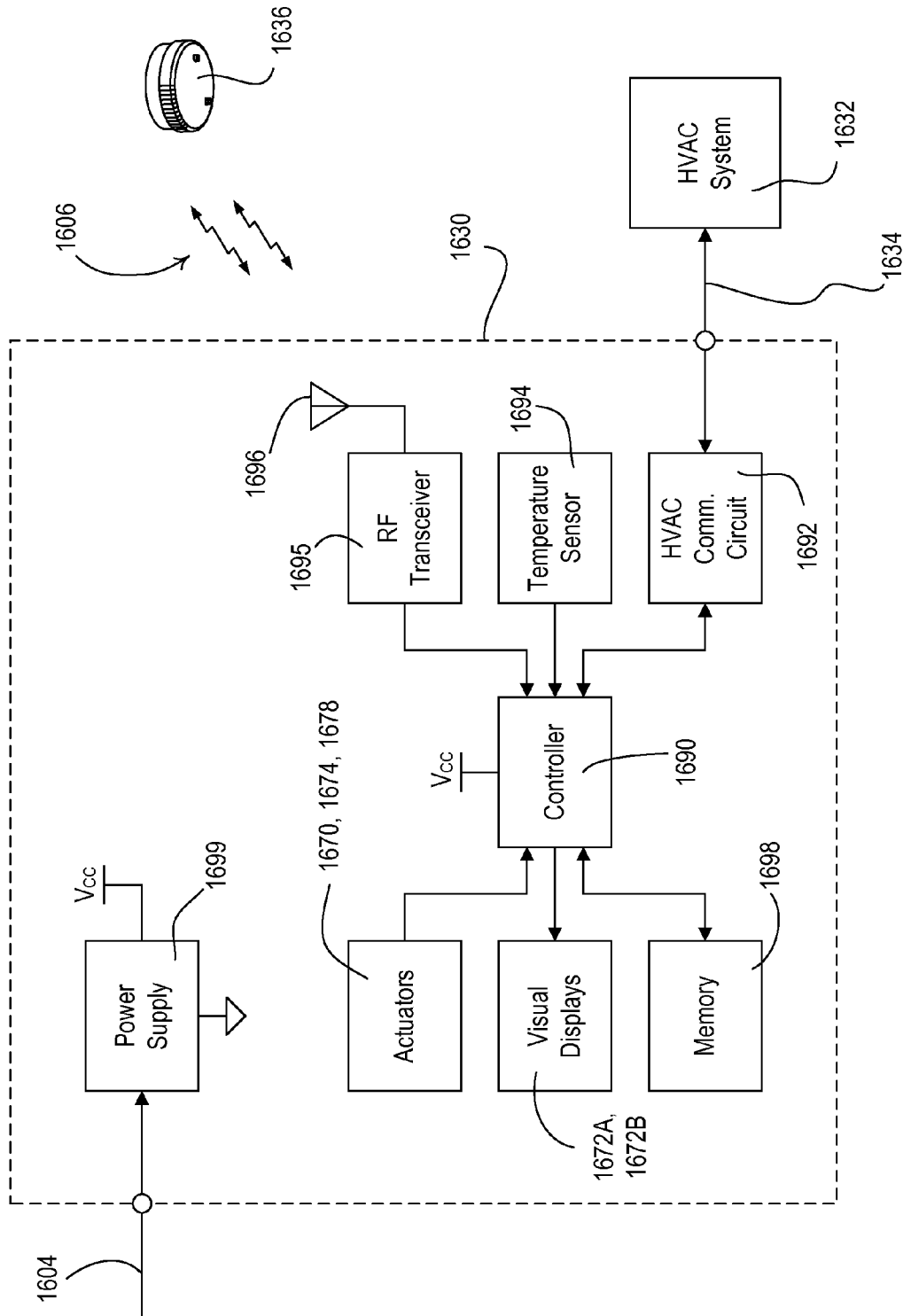


Fig. 23



1

## LOAD CONTROL SYSTEM HAVING AN ENERGY SAVINGS MODE

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation application of commonly-assigned, co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/845,041, filed Jul. 28, 2010, entitled LOAD CONTROL SYSTEM HAVING AN ENERGY SAVINGS MODE, which claims priority from commonly-assigned, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/230,001, filed Jul. 30, 2009, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/239,988, filed Sep. 4, 2009, both entitled LOAD CONTROL SYSTEM HAVING AN ENERGY SAVINGS MODE, the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a load control system for a plurality of electrical loads in a building, and more particularly, to a load control system for controlling the lighting intensities of lighting loads, the positions of motorized window treatments, and the temperature of the building in order to reduce the total power consumption of the load control system.

#### 2. Description of the Related Art

Reducing the total cost of electrical energy is an important goal for many electricity consumers. The customers of an electrical utility company are typically charged for the total amount of energy consumed during a billing period. However, since the electrical utility company must spend money to ensure that its equipment (e.g., an electrical substation) is able to provide energy in all situations, including peak demand periods, many electrical utility companies charge their electricity consumers at rates that are based on the peak power consumption during the billing period, rather than the average power consumption during the billing period. Thus, if an electricity consumer consumes power at a very high rate for only a short period of time, the electricity consumer will face a significant increase in its total power costs.

Therefore, many electricity consumers use a "load shedding" technique to closely monitor and adjust (i.e., reduce) the amount of power presently being consumed by the electrical system. Additionally, the electricity consumers "shed loads", i.e., turn off some electrical loads, if the total power consumption nears a peak power billing threshold established by the electrical utility. Prior art electrical systems of electricity consumers have included power meters that measure the instantaneous total power being consumed by the system. Accordingly, a building manager of such an electrical system is able to visually monitor the total power being consumed. If the total power consumption nears a billing threshold, the building manager is able to turn off electrical loads to reduce the total power consumption of the electrical system.

Many electrical utility companies offer a "demand response" program to help reduce energy costs for their customers. With a demand response program, the electricity consumers agree to shed loads during peak demand periods in exchange for incentives, such as reduced billing rates or other means of compensation. For example, the electricity utility company may request that a participant in the demand response program shed loads during the afternoon hours of the summer months when demand for power is great. Examples of lighting control systems that are responsive to demand response commands are described in greater detail in

2

commonly-assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/870,889, filed Oct. 11, 2007, entitled METHOD OF LOAD SHEDDING TO REDUCE THE TOTAL POWER CONSUMPTION OF A LOAD CONTROL SYSTEM, and U.S. Pat. No. 7,747,357, issued Jun. 29, 2010, entitled METHOD OF COMMUNICATING A COMMAND FOR LOAD SHEDDING OF A LOAD CONTROL SYSTEM, the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Some prior art lighting control systems have offered a load shedding capability in which the intensities of all lighting loads are reduced by a fixed percentage, e.g., by 25%, in response to an input provided to the system. The input may comprise an actuation of a button on a system keypad by a building manager. Such a lighting control system is described in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,225,760, issued May 1, 2001, entitled FLUORESCENT LAMP DIMMER SYSTEM, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Some prior art load control systems have provided for control of both electrical lighting loads (to control the amount of artificial light in a space) and motorized window treatments (to control the amount of daylight entering the space). Such load control systems have operated to achieve a desired lighting intensity on task surfaces in the space, to maximize the contribution of the daylight provided to the total light illumination in the space (i.e., to provide energy savings), and/or to minimize sun glare in the space. An example of a load control system for control of both electrical lighting loads and motorized window treatments is described in greater detail in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 7,111,952, issued Sep. 26, 2006, entitled SYSTEM TO CONTROL DAYLIGHT AND ARTIFICIAL ILLUMINATION AND SUN GLARE IN A SPACE, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

In addition, prior art heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) control systems for control of the temperature in a building and may operate to minimize energy consumption. However, there exists a need for a single load control system that controls the lighting intensities of lighting loads, the positions of motorized window treatments, and the temperature of the building in order to reduce the total power consumption of the load control system.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a load control system for a building having a heating and cooling system and a window located in a space of the building is operable to control a motorized window treatment in order to attempt to reduce the power consumption of the heating and cooling system. The motorized window treatment comprises a window treatment fabric for covering the window. The motorized window treatment is operable to move the fabric. The load control system further comprises a controller operable to determine whether the heating and cooling system is heating or cooling the space. When a calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight, the motorized window treatment moves the fabric towards a closed position when the heating and cooling system is cooling the space, and adjusts the fabric to limit a sunlight penetration depth in the space to a maximum penetration depth when the heating and cooling system is heating the space.

In addition, a method of controlling a motorized window treatment comprising a window treatment fabric for covering a window in a space of the building is also described herein. The method comprises: (1) calculating a position of the sun; (2) determining if the calculated position of the sun indicates

that the window is receiving direct sunlight; (3) determining whether the heating and cooling system is heating or cooling the space; (4) adjusting the fabric to limit a sunlight penetration depth in the space to a maximum penetration depth when the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is not receiving direct sunlight and the heating and cooling system is heating the space; and (5) adjusting the fabric to limit the sunlight penetration depth in the space to an increased maximum penetration depth when the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight and the heating and cooling system is heating the space.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, a load control system for a building having a heating and cooling system and a window located in a space of the building is operable to control a motorized window treatment in response to an occupancy sensor in order to attempt to reduce the power consumption of the heating and cooling system. The motorized window treatment comprises a window treatment fabric for covering the window and the occupancy sensor detects whether the space is occupied or unoccupied. The motorized window treatment is operable to move the fabric. The load control system further comprises a controller operable to determine whether the heating and cooling system is heating or cooling the building. When the space is unoccupied and the heating and cooling system is heating the space, the motorized window treatment moves the fabric towards an open position if a calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight. When the space is unoccupied and the heating and cooling system is heating the space, the motorized window treatment moves the fabric towards a closed position if the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is not receiving direct sunlight. When the space is occupied, the motorized window treatment is operable to move the fabric according to a predetermined timeclock schedule in order to limit a sunlight penetration depth in the space to a maximum penetration depth.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the invention that refers to the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified block diagram of a centralized load control system according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a simplified side view of an example of a space of a building having a window covered by one of the motorized roller shades of the load control system of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3A is a side view of the window of FIG. 2 illustrating a sunlight penetration depth;

FIG. 3B is a top view of the window of FIG. 2 when the sun is directly incident upon the window;

FIG. 3C is a top view of the window of FIG. 2 when the sun is not directly incident upon the window;

FIG. 4 is a simplified flowchart of a timeclock configuration procedure executed periodically by a controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a simplified flowchart of an optimal shade position procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 6A-6C show example plots of optimal shade positions of the motorized roller shades of the load control system

of FIG. 1 on different facades of the building during different days of the year according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a simplified flowchart of a timeclock event creation procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 8A-8C show example plots of controlled shade positions of the motorized roller shades of the load control system of FIG. 1 on different facades of the building during different days of the year according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a simplified flowchart of a daylighting procedure executed periodically by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 when daylighting is enabled;

FIG. 10A is a simplified flowchart of a demand response message procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10B is a simplified flowchart of a load control procedure executed periodically by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a simplified flowchart of a normal control procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 12A and 12B are simplified flowcharts of a demand response control procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a simplified flowchart of a timeclock execution procedure executed periodically by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a simplified flowchart of a daylighting monitoring procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 15A is a simplified flowchart of a modified schedule procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 15B is a simplified flowchart of an HVAC monitoring procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a simplified flowchart of a planned demand response procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 17 is a simplified flowchart of the pre-condition timeclock event procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 18 is a simplified flowchart of the planned demand response timeclock event procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 19A and 19B are simplified flowcharts of a demand response level procedure executed by the controller of the load control system of FIG. 1 according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 20 is a simplified block diagram of a distributed load control system according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

5

FIG. 21A is a front view of a temperature control device of the load control system of FIG. 20 showing a cover plate open;

FIG. 21B is a front view of the temperature control device of FIG. 21A showing the cover plate open;

FIG. 22 is a perspective view of a wireless temperature sensor of the load control system of FIG. 20; and

FIG. 23 is a simplified block diagram of the temperature control device of FIG. 21A.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The foregoing summary, as well as the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, is better understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purposes of illustrating the invention, there is shown in the drawings an embodiment that is presently preferred, in which like numerals represent similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings, it being understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the specific methods and instrumentalities disclosed.

FIG. 1 is a simplified block diagram of a centralized load control system 100 that may be installed in a building (such as a commercial building) according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The load control system 100 comprises a multi-zone lighting control device 110 that is operable to control the amount of power delivered from an alternating-current (AC) power source (not shown) to one or more lighting loads 112 for adjusting the intensities of the lighting loads. The lighting load 112 may be located in a space 160 (FIG. 2) of the building to thus control the amount of electric light (i.e., artificial light) in the space. The lighting loads 112 may comprise, for example, incandescent lamps, halogen lamps, gas discharge lamps, fluorescent lamps, compact fluorescent lamps, high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps, magnetic low-voltage (MLV) lighting loads, electronic low-voltage (ELV) lighting loads, light-emitting diode (LED) light sources, hybrid light sources comprising two or more different types of lamps, and any other electrical light sources, or combination thereof, that provide illumination. In addition, the load control system 100 may comprise additional multi-zone lighting control devices 110 as well as single-zone lighting control devices, such as, electronic dimming ballasts, LED drivers, and dimmer switches.

The lighting control device 110 is operable to control a present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  of each of the lighting loads 112 from a minimum lighting intensity  $L_{MIN}$  to a maximum lighting intensity  $L_{MAX}$ . The lighting control device 110 is operable to "fade" the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$ , i.e., control the present lighting intensity from a first lighting intensity to a second lighting intensity over a period of time. Fade rates of a lighting control device are described in greater detail in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,248,919, issued Sep. 29, 1993, entitled LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICE, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The lighting control device 110 comprises a first set of buttons 114, which may be actuated by a user to allow for manual control of the intensities of the lighting loads 112, i.e., to allow an occupant to control the intensities of the lighting load 112 to desired intensity levels  $L_{DES}$ . Actuations of the buttons 114 may cause the lighting control device 110 to select one or more lighting presets (i.e., "scenes"). The first set of buttons 114 may also comprise raise and lower buttons for respectively raising and lowering the intensities of all (or a subset) of the lighting loads 112 in unison. The lighting control device 110 is connected to a wired communication

6

link 116 and is operable to transmit and receive digital messages via the communication link. Alternatively, the communication link could comprise a wireless communication link, such as, for example, a radio-frequency (RF) communication link or an infrared (IR) communication link.

The load control system 100 also comprises one or more daylight control devices, for example, motorized window treatments, such as motorized roller shades 120. The motorized roller shades 120 of the load control system 100 may be positioned in front of one or more windows for controlling the amount of daylight (i.e., natural light) entering the building. The motorized roller shades 120 each comprise a flexible shade fabric 122 rotatably supported by a roller tube 124. Each motorized roller shade 120 is controlled by an electronic drive unit (EDU) 126, which may be located inside the roller tube 124. The electronic drive unit 126 may be powered directly from the AC power source or from an external direct-current (DC) power supply (not shown). The electronic drive unit 126 is operable to rotate the respective roller tube 124 to move the bottom edge of the shade fabric 122 to a fully-open position and a fully-closed position, and to any position between the fully-open position and the fully-closed position (e.g., a preset position). Specifically, the motorized roller shades 120 may be opened to allow more daylight to enter the building and may be closed to allow less daylight to enter the building. In addition, the motorized roller shades 120 may be controlled to provide additional insulation for the building, e.g., by moving to the fully-closed position to keep the building cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Examples of electronic drive units for motorized roller shades are described in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,497,267, issued Dec. 24, 2002, entitled MOTORIZED WINDOW SHADE WITH ULTRAQUIET MOTOR DRIVE AND ESD PROTECTION, and U.S. Pat. No. 6,983,783, issued Jan. 10, 2006, entitled MOTORIZED SHADE CONTROL SYSTEM, the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Alternatively, the motorized roller shades 120 could comprise tensioned roller shade systems, such that the motorized roller shades 120 may be mounted in a non-vertical manner, for example, horizontally in a skylight. An example of a tensioned roller shade system that is able to be mounted in a skylights is described in commonly-assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/061,802, filed Apr. 3, 2008, entitled SELF-CONTAINED TENSIONED ROLLER SHADE SYSTEM, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference. In addition, the daylight control devices of the load control system 100 could alternatively comprise controllable window glazings (e.g., electrochromic windows), controllable exterior shades, controllable shutters or louvers, or other types of motorized window treatments, such as motorized draperies, roman shades, or blinds. An example of a motorized drapery system is described in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,935,403, issued Aug. 30, 2005, entitled MOTORIZED DRAPERY PULL SYSTEM, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Each of the electronic drive units 126 is coupled to the communication link 116, such that the electronic drive unit may control the position of the respective shade fabric 122 in response to digital messages received via the communication link. The lighting control device 110 may comprise a second set of buttons 118 that provides for control of the motorized roller shades 120. The lighting control device 110 is operable to transmit a digital message to the electronic drive units 126 in response to actuations of any of the second set of buttons 118. The user is able to use the second set of buttons 118 to open or close the motorized roller shades 120, adjust the

position of the shade fabric **122** of the roller shades, or set the roller shades to preset shade positions between the fully open position and the fully closed position.

The load control system **100** comprise one or more temperature control devices **130**, which are also coupled to the communication link **116**, and may be powered, for example, from the AC power source, an external DC power supply, or an internal battery. The temperature control devices **130** are also coupled to a heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) control system **132** (i.e., a “heating and cooling” system) via an HVAC communication link **134**, which may comprise, for example, a network communication link such as an Ethernet link. Each temperature is operable to control the HVAC system **132** to a cooling mode in which the HVAC system is cooling the building, and to a heating mode in which the HVAC system is heating the building. The temperature control devices **130** each measure a present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the building and transmit appropriate digital messages to the HVAC system to thus control the present temperature in the building towards a setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$ . Each temperature control device **130** may comprise a visual display **135** for displaying the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the building or the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$ . In addition, each temperature control device **130** may comprise raise and lower temperature buttons **136**, **138** for respectively raising and lowering the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  to a desired temperature  $T_{DES}$  as specified by the occupant in the building. Each temperature control device **130** is also operable to adjust the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  in response to digital messages received via the communication link **116**.

The load control system **100** further comprises one or more controllable electrical receptacles **140** for control of one or more plug-in electrical loads **142**, such as, for example, table lamps, floor lamps, printers, fax machines, display monitors, televisions, coffee makers, and water coolers. Each controllable electrical receptacle **140** receives power from the AC power source and has an electrical output to which a plug of the plug-in electrical load **142** may be inserted for thus powering the plug-in load. Each controllable electrical receptacle **140** is operable to turn on and off the connected plug-in electrical load **142** in response to digital messages received via the communication link. In addition, the controllable electrical receptacles **140** may be able to control the amount of power delivered to the plug-in electrical load **142**, e.g., to dim a plug-in lighting load. Additionally, the load control system **100** could comprise one or more controllable circuit breakers (not shown) for control of electrical loads that are not plugged into electrical receptacles, such as a water heater.

The load control system **100** may also comprise a controller **150**, which may be coupled to the communication link **116** for facilitating control of the lighting control devices **110**, the motorized roller shades **120**, the temperature control devices **130**, and the controllable electrical receptacles **140** of the load control system **100**. The controller **150** is operable to control the lighting control devices **110** and the motorized roller shades **120** to control a total light level in the space **160** (i.e., the sum of the artificial and natural light in the space). The controller **150** is further operable to control the load control system **100** to operate in an energy savings mode. Specifically, the controller **150** is operable to transmit individual digital messages to each of the lighting control devices **110**, the motorized roller shades **120**, the temperature control devices **130**, and the controllable electrical receptacles **140** to control the intensities of the lighting loads **112**, the positions of the shade fabrics **122**, the temperature of the building, and the state of the plug-in electrical loads **142**, respectively, so as to reduce the total power consumption of the load control

system **100** (as will be described in greater detail below). The controller **150** may be further operable to monitor the total power consumption of the load control system **100**.

The load control system **100** may further comprise an occupancy sensor **152** for detecting an occupancy condition or a vacancy condition in the space in which the occupancy sensor is mounted, and a daylight sensor **154** for measuring an ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  in the space in which the daylight sensor is mounted. The occupancy sensor **152** and the daylight sensor **154** may be coupled to the lighting control device **110** (as shown in FIG. 1). Alternatively, the occupancy sensor **152** and the daylight sensor **154** may be coupled to the communication link **116** or directly to the controller **150**.

The controller **150** is operable to control the lighting control device **110**, the motorized roller shades **120**, the temperature control devices **130**, and the controllable electrical receptacles **140** in response to an occupancy condition or a vacancy condition detected by the occupancy sensor **152**, and/or in response to the ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  measured by the daylight sensor **154**. For example, the controller **150** may be operable to turn on the lighting loads **112** in response to detecting the presence of an occupant in the vicinity of the occupancy sensor **152** (i.e., an occupancy condition), and to turn off the lighting loads in response to detecting the absence of the occupant (i.e., a vacancy condition). In addition, the controller **150** may be operable to increase the intensities of the lighting loads **112** if the ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  detected by the daylight sensor **154** is less than a setpoint light intensity  $L_{SET}$ , and to decrease the intensities of the lighting load if the ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  is greater than the setpoint light intensity  $L_{SET}$ .

Examples of occupancy sensors are described in greater detail in co-pending, commonly-assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/203,500, filed Sep. 3, 2008, entitled BATTERY-POWERED OCCUPANCY SENSOR; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/371,027, filed Feb. 13, 2009, entitled METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONFIGURING A WIRELESS SENSOR, the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference. Examples of daylight sensors are described in greater detail in commonly-assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/727,923, filed Mar. 19, 2010, entitled METHOD OF CALIBRATING A DAYLIGHT SENSOR; and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/727,956, filed Mar. 19, 2010, entitled WIRELESS BATTERY-POWERED DAYLIGHT SENSOR, the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

The controller **150** may also be connected to a network communication link **156**, e.g., an Ethernet link, which may be coupled to a local area network (LAN), such as an intranet, or a wide area network (WAN), such as the Internet. The network communication link **156** may also comprise a wireless communication link allowing for communication on a wireless LAN. For example, the controller **150** may be operable to receive a demand response (DR) command (e.g., an “immediate” demand response command) from an electrical utility company as part of a demand response program. In response to receiving an immediate demand response command, the controller **150** will immediately control the load control system **100** to reduce the total power consumption of the load control system.

According to alternative embodiments of the present invention, the demand response command may also comprise one of a plurality of demand response levels or a planned demand response command indicating an upcoming planned demand response event as will be describe in greater detail below. While the present invention is described with the controller **150** connected to the network communication link **156**

for receipt of the demand response commands, the one or more of the lighting control devices **110** could alternatively be coupled to the network communication link **156** for control of the lighting loads **112**, the motorized roller shades **120**, the temperature control devices **130**, and the controllable electrical receptacles **140** in response to the demand response commands.

The controller **150** may comprise an astronomical time clock for determining the present time of day and year. Alternatively, the controller **150** could retrieve the present time of the year or day from the Internet via the network communication link **156**.

To maximize the reduction in the total power consumption of the load control system **100**, the controller **150** is operable to control the load control system **100** differently depending upon whether the HVAC system **132** is presently heating or cooling. For example, the controller **150** may increase the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of each of the temperature control devices **130** when the HVAC system **132** is presently cooling and may decrease the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  when the HVAC system is presently heating in order to save energy. Alternatively, the controller **150** could control the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  of the temperature control device **130** differently depending on whether the present time of the year is during a first portion of the year, e.g., the “summer” (i.e., the warmer months of the year), or during a second portion of the year, e.g., the “winter” (i.e., the colder months of the year). As used herein, the “summer” refers to the warmer half of the year, for example, from approximately May 1 to approximately October 31, and the “winter” refers to the colder half of the year, for example, from approximately November 1 to approximately April 30. In addition, the controller **150** could alternatively control the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  of the temperature control device **130** differently depending on the temperature external to the building.

The controller **150** may be operable to operate in an “out-of-box” mode of operation immediately after being installed and powered for the first time. Specifically, the controller **150** may be operable to control the lighting control devices **110**, the motorized roller shades **120**, the temperature control devices **130**, and the controllable electrical receptacles **140** according to pre-programmed out-of-box settings in response to receiving a demand response command via the network communication link **156**. For example, in response to receiving the demand response command when in the out-of-box mode, the controller **150** may dim the lighting loads **112** by a predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_{OOB}$ , e.g., by approximately 20% of the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  (such that the lighting loads **112** consume less power). In addition, the controller **150** may close all of the motorized roller shades **120** to provide additional insulation for the building (such that the HVAC system **132** will consume less power) in response to receiving the demand response command when in the out-of-box mode. Further, the controller **150** may adjust the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of the temperature control devices **130** in response to receiving the demand response command when in the out-of-box mode, for example, by increasing the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of each of the temperature control devices by a predetermined increment  $\Delta T_{OOB}$  (e.g., approximately 2° F.) when the HVAC system **132** is presently cooling the building, and decreasing the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of each of the temperature control devices by the predetermined increment  $\Delta T_{OOB}$  when the HVAC system is presently heating the building, such that the HVAC system will consume less power.

To maximize the reduction in the total power consumption of the load control system **100**, the controller **150** may be

configured using an advanced programming procedure, such that the controller **150** operates in a programmed mode (rather than the out-of-box mode). For example, the controller **150** may be programmed to control the load control system **100** differently depending upon whether one or more of the windows of the building are receiving direct sunlight as will be described in greater detail below. The load control system **100** and the controller **150** may be programmed using, for example, a personal computer (PC) (not shown), having a graphical user interface (GUI) software. The programming information may be stored in a memory in the controller **150**.

In addition, the controller **150** or one of the other control devices of the load control system **100** may be able to provide a visual indication that load control system is operating in the energy savings mode (i.e., in response to a demand response command). For example, the lighting control device **110** could comprise a visual indicator, such as a light-emitting diode (LED), which may be illuminated when the load control system **100** is operating in the energy savings mode. An example of a lighting control device for providing a visual indication of an energy savings mode is described in greater detail in commonly-assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/474,950, filed May 29, 2009, entitled LOAD CONTROL DEVICE HAVING A VISUAL INDICATION OF AN ENERGY SAVINGS MODE, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Alternatively, the load control system **100** could comprises a visual display, such as an liquid-crystal display (LCD) screen, for providing a visual indication in the load control system **100** is operating in the energy savings mode and for providing information regarding the total power consumption of the load control system and the amount of energy savings. An example of a visual display for providing energy savings information is described in greater detail in commonly-assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/044,672, filed Mar. 7, 2008, SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR GRAPHICALLY DISPLAYING ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND SAVINGS, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The controller **150** is operable to transmit digital messages to the motorized roller shades **120** to control the amount of sunlight entering the space **160** of the building to limit a sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  in the space. The controller **150** comprises an astronomical timeclock and is able to determine a sunrise time  $t_{SUNRISE}$  and a sunset time  $t_{SUNSET}$  for a specific day of the year. The controller **150** transmits commands to the electronic drive units **126** to automatically control the motorized roller shades **120** in response to a shade timeclock schedule as will be described in greater detail below. An example of a method of limiting the sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  is a space is described in greater detail in commonly-assigned commonly-assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/563,786, filed Sep. 21, 2009, entitled METHOD OF AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLING A MOTORIZED WINDOW TREATMENT WHILE MINIMIZING OCCUPANT DISTRACTIONS, the entire disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

FIG. 2 is a simplified side view of an example of the space **160** illustrating the sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$ , which is controlled by one of the motorized roller shades **120**. As shown in FIG. 2, the building comprises a façade **164** (e.g., one side of a four-sided rectangular building) having a window **166** for allowing sunlight to enter the space. The space **160** also comprises a work surface, e.g., a table **168**, which has a height  $h_{WORK}$ . The motorized roller shade **120** is mounted above the window **166**, such that the shade fabric **122** hangs in front of the window, so as to control the amount

## 11

of daylight (i.e., natural light) that is admitted through the window. The electronic drive unit **126** rotates the roller tube **172** to move the shade fabric **170** between a fully open position (in which the window **166** is not covered) and a fully closed position (in which the window **166** is fully covered). Further, the electronic drive unit **126** may control the position of the shade fabric **170** to one of a plurality of preset positions between the fully open position and the fully closed position.

The sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  is the distance from the window **166** and the façade **164** at which direct sunlight shines into the room. The sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  is a function of a height  $h_{WIN}$  of the window **166** and an angle  $\phi_F$  of the façade **164** with respect to true north, as well as a solar elevation angle  $\theta_S$  and a solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$ , which define the position of the sun in the sky. The solar elevation angle  $\theta_S$  and the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  are functions of the present date and time, as well as the position (i.e., the longitude and latitude) of the building in which the space **160** is located. The solar elevation angle  $\theta_S$  is essentially the angle between a line directed towards the sun and a line directed towards the horizon at the position of the building. The solar elevation angle  $\theta_S$  can also be thought of as the angle of incidence of the sun's rays on a horizontal surface. The solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  is the angle formed by the line from the observer to true north and the line from the observer to the sun projected on the ground.

The sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  of direct sunlight onto the table **168** of the space **160** (which is measured normal to the surface of the window **166**) can be determined by considering a triangle formed by the length  $l$  of the deepest penetrating ray of light (which is parallel to the path of the ray), the difference between the height  $h_{WIN}$  of the window **166** and the height  $h_{WORK}$  of the table **168**, and distance between the table and the wall of the façade **164** (i.e., the sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$ ) as shown in the side view of the window **166** in FIG. 3A, i.e.,

$$\sin(\theta_S) = (h_{WIN} - h_{WORK}) / l \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

where  $\theta_S$  is the solar elevation angle of the sun at a given date and time for a given location (i.e., longitude and latitude) of the building.

If the sun is directly incident upon the window **166**, a solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  and the façade angle  $\phi_F$  (i.e., with respect to true north) are equal as shown by the top view of the window **166** in FIG. 3B. Accordingly, the sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  equals the length  $l$  of the deepest penetrating ray of light. However, if the façade angle  $\phi_F$  is not equal to the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$ , the sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  is a function of the cosine of the difference between the façade angle  $\phi_F$  and the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$ , i.e.,

$$d_{PEN} = l \cos(|\phi_F - \phi_S|) \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

as shown by the top view of the window **166** in FIG. 3C.

As previously mentioned, the solar elevation angle  $\theta_S$  and the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  define the position of the sun in the sky and are functions of the position (i.e., the longitude and latitude) of the building in which the space **160** is located and the present date and time. The following equations are necessary to approximate the solar elevation angle  $\theta_S$  and the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$ . The equation of time defines essentially the difference in a time as given by a sundial and a time as given by a clock. This difference is due to the obliquity of the Earth's axis of rotation. The equation of time can be approximated by

$$E = 9.87 - \sin(2B) - 7.53 \cos(B) - 1.5 \sin(B), \quad (\text{Equation 3})$$

## 12

where  $B = [360^\circ(N_{DAY} - 81)]/364$ , and  $N_{DAY}$  is the present day-number for the year (e.g.,  $N_{DAY}$  equals one for January 1,  $N_{DAY}$  equals two for January 2, and so on).

The solar declination  $\delta$  is the angle of incidence of the rays of the sun on the equatorial plane of the Earth. If the eccentricity of Earth's orbit around the sun is ignored and the orbit is assumed to be circular, the solar declination is given by:

$$\delta = 23.45^\circ \sin [360^\circ/365 \cdot (N_{DAY} + 284)]. \quad (\text{Equation 4})$$

The solar hour angle  $H$  is the angle between the meridian plane and the plane formed by the Earth's axis and current location of the sun, i.e.,

$$H(t) = \{1/4 \cdot [t + E - (4 \cdot \lambda) + (60 \cdot t_{TZ})]\} - 180^\circ, \quad (\text{Equation 5})$$

where  $t$  is the present local time of the day,  $\lambda$ , is the local longitude, and  $t_{TZ}$  is the time zone difference (in unit of hours) between the local time  $t$  and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). For example, the time zone difference  $t_{TZ}$  for the Eastern Standard Time (EST) zone is  $-5$ . The time zone difference  $t_{TZ}$  can be determined from the local longitude  $\lambda$  and latitude  $\phi$  of the building. For a given solar hour angle  $H$ , the local time can be determined by solving Equation 5 for the time  $t$ , i.e.,

$$t = 720 + 4 \cdot (H + \lambda) - (60 \cdot t_{TZ}) - E. \quad (\text{Equation 6})$$

When the solar hour angle  $H$  equals zero, the sun is at the highest point in the sky, which is referred to as "solar noon" time  $t_{SN}$ , i.e.,

$$t_{SN} = 720 + (4 \cdot \lambda) - (60 \cdot t_{TZ}) - E. \quad (\text{Equation 7})$$

A negative solar hour angle  $H$  indicates that the sun is east of the meridian plane (i.e., morning), while a positive solar hour angle  $H$  indicates that the sun is west of the meridian plane (i.e., afternoon or evening).

The solar elevation angle  $\theta_S$  as a function of the present local time  $t$  can be calculated using the equation:

$$\theta_S(t) = \sin^{-1} [\cos(H(t)) \cos(\delta) - \cos(\Phi) \sin(\delta) \sin(\Phi)], \quad (\text{Equation 8})$$

wherein  $\Phi$  is the local latitude. The solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  as a function of the present local time  $t$  can be calculated using the equation:

$$\phi_S(t) = 180^\circ \cdot C(t) \cos^{-1} [X(t) / \cos(\theta_S(t))], \quad (\text{Equation 9})$$

where

$$X(t) = [\cos(H(t)) \cos(\delta) \sin(\Phi) - \sin(\delta) \cos(\Phi)], \quad (\text{Equation 10})$$

and  $C(t)$  equals negative one if the present local time  $t$  is less than or equal to the solar noon time  $t_{SN}$  or one if the present local time  $t$  is greater than the solar noon time  $t_{SN}$ . The solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  can also be expressed in terms independent of the solar elevation angle  $\theta_S$ , i.e.,

$$\phi_S(t) = \tan^{-1} [-\sin(H(t)) \cos(\delta) / Y(t)], \quad (\text{Equation 11})$$

where

$$Y(t) = [\sin(\delta) \cos(\Phi) - \cos(\delta) \sin(\Phi) \cos(H(t))]. \quad (\text{Equation 12})$$

Thus, the solar elevation angle  $\theta_S$  and the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  are functions of the local longitude  $\lambda$  and latitude  $\Phi$  and the present local time  $t$  and date (i.e., the present day-number  $N_{DAY}$ ). Using Equations 1 and 2, the sunlight penetration distance can be expressed in terms of the height  $h_{WIN}$  of the window **166**, the height  $h_{WORK}$  of the table **168**, the solar elevation angle  $\theta_S$ , and the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$ .

According to the first embodiment of the present invention, the motorized roller shades **120** are controlled such that the sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  is limited to less than a desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$  during all times of the day. For example, the sunlight penetration

13

distance  $d_{PEN}$  may be limited such that the sunlight does not shine directly on the table **168** to prevent sun glare on the table. The desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$  may be entered, for example, using the GUI software of the PC, and may be stored in the memory in the controller **150**. In addition, the user may also use the GUI software of the computer to enter the local longitude  $\lambda$  and latitude  $\Phi$  of the building, the façade angle  $\phi_F$  for each façade **164** of the building, and other related programming information, which may also be stored in the memory of each controller **150**.

In order to minimize distractions to an occupant of the space **160** (i.e., due to movements of the motorized roller shades), the controller **150** controls the motorized roller shades **120** to ensure that at least a minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  exists between any two consecutive movements of the motorized roller shades. The minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  that may exist between any two consecutive movements of the motorized roller shades may be entered using the GUI software of the computer and may be also stored in the memory in the controller **150**. The user may select different values for the desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$  and the minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  between shade movements for different areas and different groups of motorized roller shades **120** in the building.

FIG. 4 is a simplified flowchart of a timeclock configuration procedure **200** executed periodically by the controller **150** of the load control system **100** to generate a shade timeclock schedule defining the desired operation of the motorized roller shades **120** of each of the façades **164** of the building according to the first embodiment of the present invention. For example, the timeclock configuration procedure **200** may be executed once each day at midnight to generate a new shade timeclock schedule for one or more areas in the building. The shade timeclock schedule is executed between a start time  $t_{START}$  and an end time  $t_{END}$  of the present day. During the timeclock configuration procedure **200**, the controller **150** first performs an optimal shade position procedure **300** for determining optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT}(t)$  of the motorized roller shades **120** in response to the desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$  for each minute between the start time  $t_{START}$  and the end time  $t_{END}$  of the present day. The controller **150** then executes a timeclock event creation procedure **400** to generate the events of the shade timeclock schedule in response to the optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT}(t)$  and the user-selected minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  between shade movements. The events times of the shade timeclock schedule are spaced apart by multiples of the user-specified minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  between shade movements. Since the user may select different values for the desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$  and the minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  between shade movements for different areas and different groups of motorized roller shades **120** in the building, a different shade timeclock schedule may be created and executed for the different areas and different groups of motorized roller shades in the building (i.e., the different façades **164** of the building).

The shade timeclock schedule is split up into a number of consecutive time intervals, each having a length equal to the minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  between shade movements. The controller **150** considers each time interval and determines a position to which the motorized roller shades **120** should be controlled in order to prevent the sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  from exceeding the desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$  during the respective time interval. The controller **150** creates events in the shade timeclock schedule, each having an event time equal to beginning of respective time interval and a corresponding position equal to

14

the position to which the motorized roller shades **104** should be controlled in order to prevent the sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  from exceeding the desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$ . However, the controller **150** will not create a timeclock event when the determined position of a specific time interval is equal to the determined position of a preceding time interval (as will be described in greater detail below). Therefore, the event times of the shade timeclock schedule are spaced apart by multiples of the user-specified minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  between shade movements.

FIG. 5 is a simplified flowchart of the optimal shade position procedure **300**, which is executed by the controller **150** to generate the optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT}(t)$  for each minute between the start time  $t_{START}$  and the end time  $t_{END}$  of the shade timeclock schedule such that the sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  will not exceed the desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$ . The controller **150** first retrieves the start time  $t_{START}$  and the end time  $t_{END}$  of the shade timeclock schedule for the present day at step **310**. For example, the controller **150** could use the astronomical timeclock to set the start time  $t_{START}$  equal to the sunrise time  $t_{SUNRISE}$  for the present day, and the end time  $t_{END}$  equal to the sunset time  $t_{SUNSET}$  for the present day. Alternatively, the start and end times  $t_{START}$ ,  $t_{END}$  could be set to arbitrary times, e.g., 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., respectively.

Next, the controller **150** sets a variable time  $t_{VAR}$  equal to the start time  $t_{START}$  at step **312** and determines a worst case façade angle  $\phi_{F-WC}$  at the variable time  $t_{VAR}$  to use when calculating the optimal shade position  $P_{OPT}(t)$  at the variable time  $t_{VAR}$ . Specifically, if the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  is within a façade angle tolerance  $\phi_{TOL}$  (e.g., approximately  $3^\circ$ ) of the fixed façade angle  $\phi_F$  at step **314** (i.e., if  $\phi_F - \phi_{TOL} \leq \phi_S \leq \phi_F + \phi_{TOL}$ ), the controller **150** sets the worst case façade angle  $\phi_{F-WC}$  equal to the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  of the façade **164** at step **315**. If the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  is not within the façade angle tolerance  $\phi_{TOL}$  of the façade angle  $\phi_F$  at step **314**, the controller **150** then determines if the façade angle  $\phi_F$  plus the façade angle tolerance  $\phi_{TOL}$  is closer to the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  than the façade angle  $\phi_F$  minus the façade angle tolerance  $\phi_{TOL}$  at step **318**. If so, the controller **150** sets the worst case façade angle  $\phi_{F-WC}$  equal to the façade angle  $\phi_F$  plus the façade angle tolerance  $\phi_{TOL}$  at step **320**. If the façade angle  $\phi_F$  plus the façade angle tolerance  $\phi_{TOL}$  is not closer to the solar azimuth angle  $\phi_S$  than the façade angle  $\phi_F$  minus the façade angle tolerance  $\phi_{TOL}$  at step **318**, the controller **150** sets the worst case façade angle  $\phi_{F-WC}$  equal to the façade angle  $\phi_F$  minus the façade angle tolerance  $\phi_{TOL}$  at step **322**.

At step **324**, the controller **150** uses Equations 1-12 shown above and the worst case façade angle  $\phi_{F-WC}$  to calculate the optimal shade position  $P_{OPT}(t_{VAR})$  that is required in order to limit the sunlight penetration distance  $d_{PEN}$  to the desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$  at the variable time  $t_{VAR}$ . At step **326**, the controller **150** stores in the memory the optimal shade position  $P_{OPT}(t_{VAR})$  determined in step **324**. If the variable time  $t_{VAR}$  is not equal to the end time  $t_{END}$  at step **328**, the controller **150** increments the variable time  $t_{VAR}$  by one minute at step **330** and determines the worst case façade angle  $\phi_{F-WC}$  and the optimal shade position  $P_{OPT}(t_{VAR})$  for the new variable time  $t_{VAR}$  at step **324**. When the variable time  $t_{VAR}$  is equal to the end time  $t_{END}$  at step **328**, the optimal shade position procedure **300** exits.

Thus, the controller **150** generates the optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT}(t)$  between the start time  $t_{START}$  and the end time  $t_{END}$  of the shade timeclock schedule using the optimal shade position procedure **300**. FIG. 6A shows an example plot of optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT}(t)$  of the motorized roller shades **120** on the west façade of the building on January 1,

15

where the building is located at a longitude  $\lambda$  of approximately  $75^\circ$  W and a latitude  $\phi$  of approximately  $40^\circ$  N. FIG. 6B shows an example plot of optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT2}(t)$  of the motorized roller shades 120 on the north façade of the building on June 1. FIG. 6C shows an example plot of optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT3}(t)$  of the motorized roller shades 120 on the south façade of the building on April 1.

FIG. 7 is a simplified flowchart of the timeclock event creation procedure 400, which is executed by the controller 150 in order to generate the events of the shade timeclock schedule according to the first embodiment of the present invention. Since the shade timeclock schedule is split up into a number of consecutive time intervals, the timeclock events of the timeclock schedule are spaced between the start time  $t_{START}$  and the end time  $t_{END}$  by multiples of the minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  between shade movements, which is selected by the user. During the timeclock event creation procedure 400, the controller 150 generates controlled shade positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$ , which comprise a number of discrete events, i.e., step changes in the position of the motorized roller shades at the specific event times. The controller 150 uses the controlled shade positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  to adjust the position of the motorized roller shades during execution of the shade timeclock schedule. The resulting timeclock schedule includes a number of events, which are each characterized by an event time and a corresponding preset shade position.

The controller 150 uses the controlled shade positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  to adjust the position of the motorized roller shades 120 during execution of a timeclock execution procedure 900, which will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 13. The timeclock execution procedure 900 is executed by the controller 150 periodically (e.g., once every minute) between the start time  $t_{START}$  and the end time  $t_{END}$  when the shade timeclock schedule is enabled. The shade timeclock schedule may be disabled, such that the timeclock execution procedure 900 is not executed periodically, when the space 160 is unoccupied or when the controller 150 receives an immediate demand command via the network communication link 156. At the end of the shade timeclock schedule (i.e., at the end time  $t_{END}$ ), the controller 150 controls the position of the motorized roller shades 120 to a nighttime position  $P_{NIGHT}$  (e.g., the fully-closed position  $P_{EC}$ ) as will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 13.

FIG. 8A shows an example plot of controlled shade positions  $P_{CNTL1}(t)$  of the motorized roller shades 120 on the west façade of the building on January 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 8B shows an example plot of controlled shade positions  $P_{CNTL2}(t)$  of the motorized roller shades 120 on the north façade of the building on June 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 8C shows an example plot of controlled shade positions  $P_{CNTL3}(t)$  of the motorized roller shades 120 on the south façade of the building on April 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

The controller 150 examines the values of the optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT}(t)$  during each of the time intervals of the shade timeclock schedule (i.e., the time periods between two consecutive timeclock events) to determine a lowest shade position  $P_{LOW}$  during each of the time intervals. During the timeclock event creation procedure 400, the controller 150 uses two variable times  $t_{V1}$ ,  $t_{V2}$  to define the endpoints of the time interval that the controller is presently examining. The controller 150 uses the variable times  $t_{V1}$ ,  $t_{V2}$  to sequentially step through the events of the shade timeclock schedule, which are spaced apart by the minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

16

The lowest shade positions  $P_{LOW}$  during the respective time intervals becomes the controlled shade positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  of the timeclock events, which have event times equal to the beginning of the respective time interval (i.e., the first variable time  $t_{V1}$ ).

Referring to FIG. 7, the controller 150 sets the first variable time  $t_{V1}$  equal to the start time  $t_{START}$  of the shade timeclock schedule at step 410. The controller 150 also initializes a previous shade position  $P_{PREV}$  to the nighttime position  $P_{NIGHT}$  at step 610. If there is enough time left before the end time  $t_{END}$  for the present timeclock event (i.e., if the first variable time  $t_{V1}$  plus the minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  is not greater than the end time  $t_{END}$ ) at step 412, the controller 150 determines at step 414 if there is enough time for another timeclock event in the shade timeclock schedule after the present timeclock event. If the first variable time  $t_{V1}$  plus two times the minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  is not greater than the end time  $t_{END}$  at step 414, the controller 150 sets the second variable time  $t_{V2}$  equal to the first variable time  $t_{V1}$  plus the minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  at step 416, such that the controller 150 will then examine the time interval between the first and second variable times  $t_{V1}$ ,  $t_{V2}$ . If the first variable time  $t_{V1}$  plus two times the minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  is greater than the end time  $t_{END}$  at step 414, the controller 150 sets the second variable time  $t_{V2}$  equal to the end time  $t_{END}$  at step 418, such that the controller 150 will then examine the time interval between the first variable time  $t_{V1}$  and the end time  $t_{END}$ .

At step 420, the controller 150 determines the lowest shade position  $P_{LOW}$  of the optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT}(t)$  during the present time interval (i.e., between the first variable time  $t_{V1}$  and the second variable time  $t_{V2}$  determined at steps 416 and 418). If, at step 422, the previous shade position  $P_{PREV}$  is not equal to the lowest shade position  $P_{LOW}$  during the present time interval (as determined at step 420), the controller 150 sets the controlled shade position  $P_{CNTL}(t_{V1})$  at the first variable time  $t_{V1}$  to be equal to the lowest shade position  $P_{LOW}$  of the optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT}(t)$  during the present time interval at step 424. The controller 150 then stores in memory a timeclock event having the event time  $t_{V1}$  and the corresponding controlled position  $P_{CNTL}(t_{V1})$  at step 426 and sets the previous shade position  $P_{PREV}$  equal to the new controlled position  $P_{CNTL}(t_{V1})$  at step 428. If, at step 422, the previous shade position  $P_{PREV}$  is equal to the lowest shade position  $P_{LOW}$  during the present time interval, the controller 150 does not create a timeclock event at the first variable time  $t_{V1}$ . The controller 150 then begins to examine the next time interval by setting the first variable time  $t_{V1}$  equal to the second variable time  $t_{V2}$  at step 430. The timeclock event creation procedure 400 loops around such that the controller 150 determines if there is enough time left before the end time  $t_{END}$  for the present timeclock event at step 412. If the first variable time  $t_{V1}$  plus the minimum time period  $T_{MIN}$  is greater than the end time  $t_{END}$  at step 412, the controller enables the shade timeclock schedule at step 432 and the timeclock event creation procedure 400 exits.

FIG. 9 is a simplified flowchart of a daylighting procedure 500, which is executed periodically by the controller 150 (e.g., once every second) when daylighting (i.e., control of the lighting loads 112 in response to the ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  measured by the daylight sensor 154) is enabled at step 510. When daylighting is not enabled at step 510, the daylighting procedure 500 simply exits. When daylighting is enabled at step 510, the controller 150 causes the daylight sensor 154 to measure the ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  at step 512. If the measured ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  is less than a setpoint (i.e., target) intensity  $L_{SET}$  at step 514, the controller 150 controls the lighting control device 110 to increase the



17

present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  of each of the lighting loads 112 by a predetermined value  $\Delta L_{SET}$  (e.g., approximately 1%) at step 516 and the daylighting procedure 500 exits. If the measured ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  is greater than the setpoint intensity  $L_{SET}$  at step 518, the controller 150 decreases the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  of each of the lighting loads 112 by the predetermined value  $\Delta L_{SET}$  at step 520 and the daylighting procedure 500 exits. If the measured ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  is not less than the setpoint intensity  $L_{SET}$  at step 514 and is not greater than the setpoint intensity  $L_{SET}$  at step 518 (i.e., the ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  is equal to the setpoint intensity  $L_{SET}$ ), the daylighting procedure 500 simply exits without adjusting the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  of each of the lighting loads 112.

FIG. 10A is a simplified flowchart of a demand response message procedure 600, which is executed by the controller 150 in response to receiving an immediate demand response command via the network communication link 156 at step 610. Whenever an immediate demand response command is received at step 610, the controller 150 simply enables a demand response (DR) mode at step 612, before the demand response message procedure 600 exits.

FIG. 10B is a simplified flowchart of a load control procedure 650, which is executed by the controller 150 periodically, e.g., every minute. If the demand response mode is not enabled at step 652, the controller 150 executes a normal control procedure 700 for controlling the lighting control devices 110, the motorized roller shades 120, the temperature control devices 130, and the controllable electrical receptacles 140 during a normal mode of operation, e.g., to maximize the comfort of the occupants of the spaces 160 of the building. On the other hand, if the demand response mode is enabled at step 652 (i.e., in response to receiving an immediate demand response command during the demand response message procedure 600), the controller 150 executes a demand response control procedure 800 for controlling the lighting control devices 110, the motorized roller shades 120, the temperature control devices 130, and the controllable electrical receptacles 140 to decrease the energy consumption of the load control system 100, while maintaining the comfort of the occupants of the spaces 160 of the building at acceptable levels. During the normal control procedure 700 and the demand response command procedure 800, the controller 150 controls the lighting control devices 110, the motorized roller shades 120, the temperature control devices 130, and the controllable electrical receptacles 140 in the different spaces 160 (or areas) of the building on an area-by-area basis. For example, the controller 150 may control the lighting control devices 110, the motorized roller shades 120, the temperature control device 130, and the controllable electrical receptacles 140 in a specific area differently depending upon whether the area is occupied or not.

FIG. 11 is a simplified flowchart of the normal control procedure 700 executed periodically by the controller 150 when the controller is operating in the normal mode of operation (i.e., every minute). If the area is occupied at step 710, the controller 150 transmits at step 712 one or more digital messages to the lighting control devices 110 so as to adjust the intensities of the lighting loads 112 to the user-specified desired lighting intensity levels  $L_{DES}$  (e.g., as determined in response to actuations of the first set of buttons 114 of the lighting control devices 110). At step 714, the controller 150 transmits digital messages to the controllable electrical receptacles 140 to supply power to all of the plug-in electrical loads 142 in the area. Next, the controller 150 transmits a digital message to the temperature control device 130 at step 715 to control the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  to the user-specified

18

desired temperature  $T_{DES}$  (e.g., as determined in response to actuations of the raise and lower temperature buttons 136, 138 of the temperature control device 130). Finally, the controller 150 enables the shade timeclock schedule (as created during the timeclock event creation procedure 400) at step 716, and the normal control procedure 700 exits. Accordingly, shortly after the normal control procedure 700 exits, the timeclock execution procedure 900 will be executed in order to adjust the positions of the motorized roller shades 120 to the controlled positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  determined in the timeclock event creation procedure 400. In addition, the timeclock execution procedure 900 will be executed periodically until the shade timeclock schedule is disabled.

If the area is unoccupied at step 710, the controller 150 turns off the lighting load 112 in the area at step 718 and turns off designated (i.e., some) plug-in electrical loads 142 at step 720. For example, the designated plug-in electrical loads 142 that are turned off in step 720 may comprise table lamps, floor lamps, printers, fax machines, water heaters, water coolers, and coffee makers. However, other non-designated plug-in electrical loads 142 are not turned off in step 720, such as, personal computers, which remain powered even when the area is unoccupied. If the HVAC system 132 is presently cooling the building at step 722, the controller 150 increases the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  of the temperature control device 130 by a predetermined increment  $\Delta T_{NRM\_COOL}$  (e.g., approximately 2° F.) at step 724, such that the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  is controlled to a new setpoint temperature  $T_{NEW}$ , i.e.,

$$T_{NEW} = T_{SET} + \Delta T_{NRM\_COOL} \quad (\text{Equation 13})$$

The HVAC system 132 thus consumes less power when the area is unoccupied and the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  is increased to the new setpoint temperature  $T_{NEW}$ .

The controller 150 then transmits digital messages to the electronic drive units 126 of the motorized roller shades 120 to move all of the shade fabrics 122 to the fully-closed positions at step 726. The controller 150 also disables the shade timeclock schedule at step 726, before the normal control procedure 700 exits. Since the shade fabrics 122 will be completely covering the windows, the shade fabrics will block daylight from entering the building and thus the shade fabrics prevent daylight from heating the building. Accordingly, the HVAC system 132 will consume less power when the motorized roller shades 120 are closed.

If the HVAC system 132 is presently heating the building at step 722, the controller 150 decreases the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  of the temperature control device 130 by a predetermined increment  $\Delta T_{NRM\_HEAT}$  (e.g., approximately 2° F.) at step 728, such that the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  is controlled to the new setpoint temperature  $T_{NEW}$ , i.e.,

$$T_{NEW} = T_{SET} - \Delta T_{NRM\_HEAT} \quad (\text{Equation 14})$$

Thus, the HVAC system 132 consumes less power when the area is unoccupied and the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  is decreased to the new setpoint temperature  $T_{NEW}$  during the winter months.

Before adjusting the positions of the motorized roller shades 120, the controller 150 first determines at step 730 if the façade 164 of the windows in the area may be receiving direct sunlight, e.g., using the Equations 1-12 shown above. If the façade 164 of the area is not receiving direct sunlight at step 730, the controller 150 causes the electronic drive units 126 of the motorized roller shades 120 to move all of the shade fabrics 122 to the fully-closed positions and disables the shade timeclock schedule at step 732, such that the shade fabrics provide additional insulation for the building. Accord-

ingly, the shade fabrics **122** will prevent some heat loss leaving the building and the HVAC system **132** may consume less power. However, if the façade **164** of the area may be receiving direct sunlight at step **730**, the controller **150** controls the motorized roller shade **120** to the fully-open positions disabling the shade timeclock schedule at step **734** in order to take advantage of the potential heat gain through the windows due to the direct sunlight. Rather than using the Equations 1-12 shown above to calculate whether the window may or may not be receiving direct sunlight, the load control system **100** may alternatively comprise one or more photosensors mounted adjacent the windows in the space to determine if the window is receiving direct sunlight.

FIGS. **12A** and **12B** are simplified flowcharts of the demand response control procedure **800** executed periodically by the controller **150** when the controller is operating in the demand response mode of operation (i.e., once every minute after a demand response command is received). If the area is not occupied at step **810**, the controller **150** turns off the lighting loads **112** in the area at step **812** and turns off the designated plug-in electrical loads **142** at step **814**. If the HVAC system **132** is presently cooling the building at step **816**, the controller **150** increases the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  of each of the temperature control devices **130** by a predetermined increment  $\Delta T_{DR\_COOL1}$  (e.g., approximately  $3^\circ\text{F.}$ ) at step **818**. The controller **150** then controls the motorized roller shades **120** to the fully-closed positions and disables the shade timeclock schedule at step **820**, such that the HVAC system **132** will consume less power.

If the HVAC system **132** is presently heating the building at step **816**, the controller **150** decreases the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of each of the temperature control devices **130** by a predetermined increment  $\Delta T_{DR\_HEAT1}$  (e.g., approximately  $3^\circ\text{F.}$ ) at step **822**. If the façade **164** of the area is not receiving direct sunlight at step **824**, the controller **150** moves all of the motorized roller shades **120** to the fully-closed positions to provide additional insulation for the building and disables the shade timeclock schedule at step **826**, such that the HVAC system **132** will consume less power. If the façade **164** of the area may be receiving direct sunlight at step **824**, the controller **150** controls the motorized roller shade **120** to the fully-open positions at step **828** in order to take advantage of the potential heat gain through the windows due to the direct sunlight. The controller **150** also disables the shade timeclock schedule at step **828**, before the demand response control procedure **800** exits.

Referring to FIG. **12B**, if the area is occupied at step **810**, the controller **150** transmits at step **830** one or more digital messages to the lighting control devices **110** to lower the present lighting intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of each of the lighting loads **112** by a predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_{DR}$  (e.g., by approximately 20% of the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$ ). The lighting control device **110** fades the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  of each of the lighting loads **112** over a first fade time period (e.g., approximately thirty seconds) to a new lighting intensity  $L_{NEW}$ , i.e.,

$$L_{NEW} = L_{DR} \cdot L_{PRES} \quad (\text{Equation 15})$$

Accordingly, when operating at the new reduced lighting intensities  $L_{NEW}$ , the lighting loads **112** consume less power. Alternatively, the controller **150** may decrease the setpoint light intensity  $L_{SET}$  of the space **160** by a predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_{SET-DR}$  at step **830**.

Next, the controller **150** turns off the designated plug-in electrical loads **142** at step **832**. If the HVAC system **132** is presently cooling the building at step **834**, the controller **150** increases the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of each of the tem-

perature control devices **130** by a predetermined increment  $\Delta T_{DR\_COOL2}$  (e.g., approximately  $2^\circ\text{F.}$ ) at step **836**. If the façade **164** of the area may be receiving direct sunlight at step **838**, the controller **150** controls the motorized roller shade **120** to the fully-closed positions at step **840** in order to reduce heat rise in the area. If the façade **164** of the area is not receiving direct sunlight at step **838**, the controller **150** enables the shade timeclock schedule at step **842**, such that the timeclock execution procedure **900** will be executed periodically to adjust the positions of the motorized roller shades **120** to the controlled positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  after the demand response control procedure **800** exits.

If the HVAC system **132** is presently heating the building at step **834**, the controller **150** decreases the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of each of the temperature control devices **130** by a predetermined increment  $\Delta T_{DR\_HEAT2}$  (e.g., approximately  $2^\circ\text{F.}$ ) at step **844**. If the façade **164** of the area is not receiving direct sunlight at step **846**, the controller **150** enables the shade timeclock schedule at step **848**, such that the timeclock execution procedure **900** will be executed to control the positions of the motorized roller shades **120** to the controlled positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  after the demand response control procedure **800** exits. The controller **150** then enables daylighting monitoring (DM) at step **850** by initializing a daylighting monitoring (DM) timer (e.g., to approximately one minute) and starting the timer decreasing in value with respect to time. When the daylighting monitoring timer expires, the controller **150** will execute a daylighting monitoring (DM) procedure **1000** if the daylighting procedure **500** (as shown in FIG. **9**) is causing the load control system **100** to save energy. Specifically, the controller **150** determines if providing daylight in the area by controlling the motorized roller shades **120** to the controlled positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  of the timeclock schedule has resulted in energy savings in the amount of energy consumed by the lighting loads **112** (as compared to the energy consumed by the lighting loads when the motorized roller shades are fully closed). The daylighting monitoring timer is initialized to an amount of time that is appropriate to allow the lighting control devices **110** to adjust the intensities of the lighting loads **112** in response to the ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  measured by the daylight sensor **154**. The daylighting monitoring procedure **1000** will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. **14**.

If the façade **164** of the area may be receiving direct sunlight at step **846**, the controller **150** executes a modified schedule procedure **1100** (which will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. **15A**) to temporarily increase the desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$  by a predetermined amount  $\Delta d_{MAX}$  (e.g., by approximately 50%) and to generate a modified timeclock schedule at the modified maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$ . The controller **150** then enables the shade timeclock schedule at step **852**, such that the controller will adjust the positions of the motorized roller shades **120** to the modified controlled positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  as determined during the modified schedule procedure **1100** when the timeclock execution procedure **900** is executed after the demand response control procedure **800** exits. Since the desired maximum sunlight penetration  $d_{MAX}$  has been increased, the sunlight will penetrate deeper into the space **160** using the modified controlled positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  determined during the modified schedule procedure **1100**.

Referring back to FIG. **12B**, after executing the modified schedule procedure **1100**, the controller **150** enables HVAC monitoring at step **854** by initializing an HVAC monitoring timer (e.g., to approximately one hour) and starting the timer decreasing in value with respect to time. When the HVAC

21

monitoring timer expires, the controller **150** will execute an HVAC monitoring procedure **1150** to determine if the modified controlled positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  of the motorized roller shades **120** have resulted in energy savings in the amount of energy consumed by the HVAC system **132**. The HVAC monitoring procedure **1150** will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. **15B**. After enabling HVAC monitoring at step **854**, the demand response control procedure **800** exits.

As previously mentioned, the load control procedure **650** is executed periodically by the controller **150**. During the first execution of the load control procedure **650** after a change in state of the load control system **100** (e.g., in response to receiving a demand response command, detecting an occupancy or vacancy condition, or determining that one of the façades **164** may be receiving direct sunlight or not), the controller **150** is operable to lower the lighting intensities of the lighting loads **112** by the predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_{DR}$  (e.g., at step **830**) or to adjust the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of the temperature control devices **130** by predetermined amounts (e.g., at steps **724**, **728**, **818**, **822**, **836**, **844**). However, during subsequent executions of the load control procedure **650**, the controller **150** does not continue lowering the lighting intensity of the lighting loads **112** by the predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_{DR}$  (at step **830**), or adjusting the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  by predetermined amounts (at steps **724**, **728**, **818**, **822**, **836**, **844**). In addition, the controller **150** only executes the modified schedule procedure **1100** and enables daylighting monitoring (at step **850**) or HVAC monitoring (at step **854**) the first time that the load control procedure **650** is executed after a change in state of the load control system **100**.

FIG. **13** is a simplified flowchart of the timeclock execution procedure **900**, which is executed by the controller **150** periodically, i.e., every minute between the start time  $t_{START}$  and the end time  $t_{END}$  of the shade timeclock schedule. Since there may be multiple timeclock schedules for the motorized roller shades **120**, the controller **150** may execute the timeclock execution procedure **900** multiple times, e.g., once for each shade timeclock schedule. During the timeclock execution procedure **900**, the controller **150** adjusts the positions of the motorized roller shades **120** to the controlled positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  determined in the timeclock event creation procedure **400** (or alternatively the modified controlled positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  determined in the modified schedule procedure **1100**).

In some cases, when the controller **150** controls the motorized roller shades **120** to the fully-open positions  $P_{FO}$  (i.e., when there is no direct sunlight incident on the façade **164**), the amount of daylight entering the space **160** (e.g., due to sky luminance from light reflected off of clouds or other objects) may be unacceptable to a user of the space. Therefore, the controller **150** is operable to have a visor position  $P_{VISOR}$  enabled for one or more of the spaces **160** or façades **164** of the building. The visor position  $P_{VISOR}$  defines the highest position to which the motorized roller shades **120** will be controlled during the shade timeclock schedule. The visor position  $P_{VISOR}$  is typically lower than the fully-open position  $P_{FO}$ , but may be equal to the fully-open position. The position of the visor position  $P_{VISOR}$  may be entered using the GUI software of the PC. In addition, the visor position  $P_{VISOR}$  may be enabled and disabled for each of the spaces **160** or façades **164** of the building using the GUI software of the PC.

Referring to FIG. **13**, if the timeclock schedule is enabled at step **910**, the controller **150** determines the time  $t_{NEXT}$  of the next timeclock event from the shade timeclock schedule at step **912**. If the present time  $t_{PRES}$  (e.g., determined from the astronomical timeclock) is equal to the next event time  $t_{NEXT}$

22

at step **914** and the controlled position  $P_{CNTL}(t_{NEXT})$  at the next event time  $t_{NEXT}$  is greater than or equal to the visor position  $P_{VISOR}$  at step **916**, the controller **150** sets a new shade position  $P_{NEW}$  equal to the visor position  $P_{VISOR}$  at step **918**. If the controlled position  $P_{CNTL}(t_{NEXT})$  at the next event time  $t_{NEXT}$  is less than the visor position  $P_{VISOR}$  at step **916**, the controller **150** sets the new shade position  $P_{NEW}$  equal to the controlled position  $P_{CNTL}(t_{NEXT})$  at the next event time  $t_{NEXT}$  at step **920**. If the present time  $t_{PRES}$  is not equal to the next event time  $t_{NEXT}$  at step **914**, the controller **150** determines the time  $t_{PREV}$  of the previous timeclock event from the shade timeclock schedule at step **922** and sets the new shade position  $P_{NEW}$  equal to the controlled position  $P_{CNTL}(t_{PREV})$  at the previous event time  $t_{PREV}$  at step **924**.

After setting the new shade position  $P_{NEW}$  at steps **918**, **920**, **924**, the controller **150** makes a determination as to whether the present time is equal to the end time  $t_{END}$  of the shade timeclock schedule at step **926**. If the present time  $t_{PRES}$  is equal to the end time  $t_{END}$  at step **926**, the controller **150** sets the new shade position  $P_{NEW}$  to be equal to the nighttime position  $P_{NIGHT}$  at step **928** and disables the timeclock schedule at step **930**. If the new shade position  $P_{NEW}$  is the same as the present shade position  $P_{PRES}$  of the motorized roller shades **120** at step **932**, the timeclock execution procedure **900** simply exits without adjusting the positions of the motorized roller shades **120**. However, if the new shade position  $P_{NEW}$  is not equal to the present shade position  $P_{PRES}$  of the motorized roller shades **120** at step **932**, the controller **150** adjusts the positions of the motorized roller shades **120** to the new shade position  $P_{NEW}$  at step **934** and the timeclock execution procedure **900** exits.

FIG. **14** is a simplified flowchart of the daylighting monitoring procedure **1000**, which is executed by the controller **150** when the daylighting monitoring timer expires at step **1010**. As previously mentioned, the daylighting monitoring timer is initialized to an amount of time that is appropriate to allow the lighting control devices **110** to adjust the intensities of the lighting loads **112** in response to the ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  determined by the daylight sensor **154**. During the daylighting monitoring procedure **1000**, the controller **150** first determines at step **1012** the present intensities of the lighting loads **110** in the area, which are representative of the amount of power presently being consumed by the lighting loads. The controller **150** compares these lighting intensities to the lighting intensities of the lighting loads **112** that would be required if the motorized roller shades **120** were at the fully-closed positions to determine if the load control system **100** is presently saving energy as compared to when the motorized roller shades **120** are fully closed. If the load control system **100** is presently saving energy at step **1014**, the controller **150** maintains the present positions of the motorized roller shades **120** and the daylighting monitoring procedure **1000** simply exits. However, if the load control system **100** is not presently saving energy at step **1014**, the controller **150** closes all of the motorized roller shades **120** in the area to reduce heat loss at step **1016**, before the daylighting monitoring procedure **1000** exits.

FIG. **15A** is a simplified flowchart of the modified schedule procedure **1100**, which is executed by the controller **150** during the demand response control procedure **800** when the area is occupied, the HVAC system **132** is presently heating the building, and there may be direct sunlight shining on the façade **164**. First, the controller **150** temporarily increases the desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$  by a

23

predetermined percentage  $\Delta d_{MAX}$  (e.g., by approximately 50%) at step 1110, e.g.,

$$d_{MAX} = (1 + \Delta d_{MAX}) \cdot d_{MAX} \quad (\text{Equation 16})$$

Next, the controller 150 executes the optimal shade position procedure 300 (as shown in FIG. 5) for determining the optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT}(t)$  of the motorized roller shades 120 in response to the modified desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$ . The controller 150 then executes the timeclock event creation procedure 400 to generate the modified controlled positions  $P_{CNTL}(t)$  in response to the optimal shade positions  $P_{OPT}(t)$  determined from the modified desired maximum sunlight penetration distance  $d_{MAX}$ . Finally, the modified schedule procedure 1100 exits.

FIG. 15B is a simplified flowchart of the HVAC monitoring procedure 1150, which is executed by the controller 150 when the HVAC monitoring timer expires at step 1160. The controller 150 first determines energy usage information from the HVAC system 132. For example, the controller 150 could cause the temperature control device 130 to transmit a request for energy usage information from the HVAC system 132 via the HVAC communication link 134. Alternatively, the temperature control device 130 could store data representative of the energy usage information of the HVAC system 132. For example, the temperature control device 130 could monitor when the HVAC system 132 is active or inactive while operating to heat the building when HVAC monitoring is enabled and determine a heating duty cycle, which is representative of the energy usage information of the HVAC system 132. Alternatively, the temperature control device 130 could monitor the rate at which the temperature in the space 160 decreases when the HVAC system is not actively heating the space.

Referring back to FIG. 15B, the controller 150 determines if the HVAC system 132 is saving energy during the HVAC monitoring at step 1164. For example, the controller 150 could compare the heating duty cycle during HVAC monitoring to the heating duty cycle prior to HVAC monitoring to determine if the HVAC system 132 is saving energy. If the heating duty cycle during HVAC monitoring is less than the heating duty cycle prior to HVAC monitoring then the HVAC system is saving energy. Alternatively, the controller 150 could compare the rate at which the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  of the space 160 decreases when the HVAC system 132 is not actively heating the space during HVAC monitoring to the rate prior to HVAC monitoring to determine if the HVAC system is saving energy. If the rate at which the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  of the space 160 decreases when the HVAC system 132 is not actively heating the space 160 is less than the rate prior to HVAC monitoring, the HVAC system is saving energy. If the controller 150 determines that the HVAC system 132 is saving energy at step 1164, the controller 150 maintains the present positions of the motorized roller shades 120 and the HVAC monitoring procedure 1150 simply exits. However, if the HVAC system 132 is not presently saving energy at step 1164, the controller 150 closes all of the motorized roller shades 120 in the area to reduce heat loss at step 1166, before the HVAC monitoring procedure 1150 exits. Alternatively, the HVAC monitoring procedure 1150 could be executed by the temperature control device 130.

FIG. 16 is a simplified flowchart of a planned demand response procedure 1200 executed by the controller 150 of the load control system 100 according to a second embodiment of the present invention. In response to receiving a planned demand response command, the controller 150 controls the load control system 100 to reduce the total power consumption at a predetermined start time  $t_{START}$  in the future,

24

for example, at noon on the day after the planned demand response command was received. The controller 150 is operable to “pre-condition” (i.e., pre-cool or pre-heat) the building before the start time  $t_{START}$  of the planned demand response command, such that the HVAC system 132 will be able to consume less power during the planned demand response event (i.e., after the start time). To pre-condition the building before a planned demand response event, the controller 150 is operable to pre-cool the building when the HVAC system 132 is in the cooling mode and will be cooling the building during the present day (e.g., during the summer), and to pre-heat the building when the HVAC system is in heating mode and will be heating the building during the present day (e.g., during the winter).

Referring to FIG. 16, the planned demand response procedure 1200 is executed by the controller 150 when a planned demand response command is received via the network communication link 156 at step 1210. The controller 150 first determines if the present time of the day is before the predetermined pre-condition time  $t_{PRE}$  (e.g., approximately 6 A.M.) at step 1212. If so, the controller 150 enables a pre-condition timeclock event at step 1214. The controller 150 will then execute (in the future at the pre-condition time  $t_{PRE}$ ) a pre-condition timeclock event procedure 1300, which will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 17. If the present time of the day is after the pre-condition time  $t_{PRE}$  at step 1212 and the HVAC system 132 is presently cooling the building at step 1216, the controller 150 decreases the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of each of the temperature control devices 130 in the building by a pre-cool temperature increment  $\Delta T_{PRE-COOL}$  (e.g., approximately 4° F.) at step 1218 in order to pre-condition the building before the planned demand response event. Specifically, the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  of the building is lowered from an initial temperature  $T_{INIT}$  to a new temperature  $T_{NEW}$  to pre-cool the building in preparation for the planned demand response event during which the setpoint temperature will be increased above the initial temperature  $T_{INIT}$  (as will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 18).

Referring back to FIG. 16, if the HVAC system 132 is presently heating the building at step 1216, the controller 150 increases the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of each of the temperature control devices 130 in the building by a pre-heat temperature increment  $\Delta T_{PRE-HEAT}$  (e.g., approximately 4° F.) at step 1220. After either enabling the pre-condition timeclock event at step 1214 or pre-conditioning the building at step 1218 or step 1220, the controller 150 enables a planned demand response timeclock event at step 1222, before the planned demand response procedure 1200 exits. A planned demand response timeclock event procedure 1400 will be executed by the controller 150 at a planned demand response start time  $t_{START}$ . The planned demand response timeclock event procedure 1400 will be described in greater detail below with reference to FIG. 18.

FIG. 17 is a simplified flowchart of the pre-condition timeclock event procedure 1300, which is executed by the controller 150 at step 1310 (i.e., at the pre-condition time  $t_{PRE}$ ). If the pre-condition timeclock event is not enabled at step 1312, the pre-condition timeclock event procedure 1300 simply exits. However, if the pre-condition timeclock event is enabled at step 1312 and the HVAC system 132 is presently cooling the building at step 1314, the controller 150 causes

25

each of the temperature control devices **130** to decrease the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  by the pre-cool temperature increment  $\Delta T_{PRE-COOL}$  (i.e., approximately 4° F.) at step **1316** in order to pre-cool the building before the planned demand response event, and the pre-condition timeclock event procedure **1300** exits. If the HVAC system **132** is presently heating the building at step **1314**, the controller **150** increases the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of each of the temperature control devices **130** by the pre-heat temperature increment  $\Delta T_{PRE-HEAT}$  (e.g., approximately 4° F.) at step **1318** in order to pre-heat the building before the planned demand response event, and the pre-condition timeclock event procedure **1300** exits.

FIG. **18** is a simplified flowchart of the planned demand response timeclock event procedure **1400**, which is executed by the controller **150** at step **1410** (i.e., at the start time  $t_{START}$ ). If the planned demand response timeclock event is not enabled at step **1412**, the planned demand response timeclock event procedure **1400** simply exits. However, if the planned demand response timeclock event is enabled at step **1412** and the HVAC system **132** is presently cooling the building at step **1414**, the controller **150** causes each of the temperature control devices **130** to increase the respective setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  by a temperature increment  $\Delta T_{PLAN1}$  (i.e., approximately 8° F.) at step **1416**, such that the new temperature  $T_{NEW}$  is greater than the initial temperature  $T_{INIT}$  of the building before pre-cooling, i.e.,

$$T_{NEW} = T_{INIT} + (\Delta T_{PLAN1} - \Delta T_{PRE-COOL}). \quad (\text{Equation 17})$$

At step **1418**, the controller **150** causes the lighting control devices **110** to lower each of the present lighting intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of the lighting loads **112** by a predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_{PLAN1}$  (e.g., by approximately 20% of the present intensity), such that the lighting loads consume less power. At step **1420**, the controller **150** causes each of the motorized roller shades **120** to move the respective shade fabric **122** to the fully-closed position, before the planned demand response timeclock event procedure **1400** exits.

If the HVAC system **132** is presently heating the building at step **1414**, the controller **150** decreases the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  of each of the temperature control devices **130** by a temperature increment  $\Delta T_{PLAN2}$  (i.e., approximately 8° F.) at step **1422**, such that the new temperature  $T_{NEW}$  is less than the initial temperature  $T_{INIT}$  of the building before pre-heating, i.e.,

$$T_{NEW} = T_{INIT} - (\Delta T_{PLAN2} - \Delta T_{PRE-HEAT}). \quad (\text{Equation 18})$$

At step **1424**, the controller **150** decreases each of the present lighting intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of the lighting loads **112** connected to the lighting control devices **110** by a predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_{PLAN2}$  (e.g., by approximately 20% of the present intensity). At step **1426**, the controller **150** moves the respective shade fabric **122** of each of the motorized roller shades **120** to the fully-closed position, before the planned demand response timeclock event procedure **1400** exits.

While the controller **150** of the load control system **100** of FIG. **1** receives the demand response command from the electrical utility company via the network communication link **156**, the load control system could alternatively receive the demand response command through other means. Often, the electrical utility company may not be connected to the load control system **100** via the Internet (i.e., via the network

26

communication link **156**). In such situations, a representative of the electrical utility company may contact a building manager of the building in which the load control system **100** is installed via telephone in order to communicate the specific demand response command. For example, the building manager could actuate one of the buttons **114** on the lighting control device **110** in order to input an immediate demand response command to the load control system **100**. The lighting control device **110** could then transmit appropriate digital messages to the controller **150**. Alternatively, the load control system **100** could also comprise a personal computer or laptop operable to communicate with the controller **150**. The building manager could use the personal computer to communicate an immediate or a planned demand response command to the controller **150**. Further, the controller **150** could include an antenna, such that the building manager could use a wireless cell phone or a wireless personal digital assistant (PDA) to transmit an immediate or a planned demand response command wirelessly to the controller (e.g., via RF signals).

According to a third embodiment of the present invention, the controller **150** is operable to control the lighting control device **110**, the motorized roller shades **120**, the temperature control device **130**, and the controllable electrical receptacle **140** according to a plurality of demand response (DR) levels. A demand response level is defined as a combination of predetermined parameters (e.g., lighting intensities, shades positions, temperatures, etc.) for one or more of the loads of the load control system **100**. The demand response levels provide a number of predetermined levels of energy savings that the load control system **100** may provide in response to the demand response command. For example, in a specific demand response level, a certain number of lighting loads may be dimmed by a predetermined amount, a certain number of motorized roller shades may be closed, a certain number of plug-in electrical loads **142** may be turned off, and the setpoint temperature may be adjusted by a certain amount. The demand response level to which the controller **150** controls the load control system **100** may be included in the demand response command received from the electrical utility company via the network communication link **156**. Alternatively, the demand response command received from the electrical utility company may not include a specific demand response level. Rather, the controller **150** may be operable to select the appropriate demand response level in response to the demand response command transmitted by the electrical utility company.

When the load control system **100** is programmed to provide multiple demand response levels, each successive demand response level further reduces the total power consumption of the load control system **100**. For example, the electrical utility company may first transmit a demand response command having demand response level one to provide a first level of energy savings, and then may subsequently transmit demand response commands having demand response levels two, three, and four to further and sequentially reduce the total power consumption of the load control system **100**. Four example demand response levels are provided in the following table, although additional demand response levels could be provided. As shown in Table 1, the second demand response level causes the load control system **100** to consume less power than the first demand response level, and so on.

TABLE 1

Example Demand Response (DR) Levels of the Third Embodiment				
Load				
DR Level	Lighting Loads	Motorized Roller Shades	Temperature (HVAC)	Plug-In Electrical Loads
DR Level 1	Reduce intensities of lighting loads in some areas by 20%.	Close shades in some areas.	Increase/reduce temperature by 2° F. when heating and cooling.	No change.
DR Level 2	Reduce intensities of lighting loads in all areas by 20%.	Close shades in all areas.	Increase/reduce temperature by 4° F. when heating and cooling.	No change.
DR Level 3	Reduce intensities of lighting loads in all areas by 50%.	Close shades in all areas.	Increase/reduce temperature by 6° F. when heating and cooling.	No change.
DR Level 4	Reduce intensities of lighting loads in all areas by 50%.	Close shades in all areas.	Turn off HVAC system when cooling or reduce temperature to 45° F. when heating.	Turn off some plug-in electrical loads.

FIGS. 19A and 19B are simplified flowcharts of a demand response level procedure **1500** executed by the controller **150** according to the third embodiment of the present invention. The demand response level procedure **1500** is executed by the controller **150** in response to receiving a demand response command including a demand response level via the network communication link **156** at step **1510**. If the demand response level of the received demand response command is one at step **1512**, the controller **150** lowers the present intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of only some of the lighting loads **112**, for example, only the lighting loads **112** in the non-working areas of the building (such as, for example, rest rooms, corridors, and public areas) by a first predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_1$  (e.g., approximately 20% of an initial lighting intensity  $L_{INIT}$ ) at step **1514**. The controller **150** then closes the motorized roller shades **120** in the same non-working areas of the building at step **1516**. If the HVAC system **132** is presently cooling the building at step **1518**, the controller **150** increases the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  by a first temperature increment  $\Delta T_1$  (e.g., approximately 2° F.) at step **1520**, and the demand response level procedure **1500** exits. If the HVAC system **132** is presently heating the building at step **1518**, the controller **150** decreases the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  by the first temperature increment  $\Delta T_1$  at step **1522**, and the demand response level procedure **1500** exits.

If the demand response level of the received demand response command is not one at step **1512**, but is two at step **1524**, the controller **150** lowers the present intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of all of the lighting loads **112** in the building, i.e., including the working areas of the building (such as, office spaces and conference rooms) by the first predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_1$  (i.e., approximately 20% of the initial lighting intensity  $L_{INIT}$ ) at step **1526**. If the controller **150** had previously reduced the present intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of the lighting loads **112** in the non-working areas of the building at step **1514** (i.e., according to the demand response level one), the controller only adjusts the present intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of the lighting loads **112** in the working areas of the building at step **1526**. At step **1528**, the controller **150** then closes the motorized roller shades **120** in all of the areas of the building. If the HVAC system **132** is presently cooling the building at step **1530**, the controller **150** increases the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  by a second temperature increment  $\Delta T_2$  (e.g., approximately 4° F.) at step **1532**, and the demand response level procedure **1500** exits. If the

controller **150** had previously increased the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  by the first temperature increment  $\Delta T_1$  at step **1520** (i.e., according to the demand response level one), the controller **150** only increases the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  by approximately 2° F. at step **1532**, (i.e.,  $\Delta T_2 - \Delta T_1$ ). If the HVAC system **132** is presently heating the building at step **1530**, the controller **150** decreases the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  by the second temperature increment  $\Delta T_2$  at step **1534**, and the demand response level procedure **1500** exits.

Referring to FIG. 19B, if the demand response level is not two at step **1524**, but is three at step **1536**, the controller **150** lowers the present intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of all of the lighting loads **112** in the building by a second predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_2$  (i.e., approximately 50% of the initial lighting intensity  $L_{INIT}$ ) at step **1538**. If the controller **150** had previously reduced the present intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of the lighting loads **112** in any of the areas of the building at steps **1514** or **1526** (i.e., according to the demand response levels one or two), the controller only adjusts the present intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of each of the lighting loads **112** by the necessary amount at step **1538**. The controller **150** then closes the motorized roller shades **120** in all of the areas of the building at step **1540** (if needed). If the HVAC system **132** is presently cooling the building at step **1542**, the controller **150** increases the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  by a third temperature increment  $\Delta T_3$  (e.g., approximately 6° F.) at step **1544**, and the demand response level procedure **1500** exits. If the HVAC system **132** is presently heating the building at step **1542**, the controller **150** decreases each of the setpoint temperatures  $T_{SET}$  by the third temperature increment  $\Delta T_3$  at step **1546**, and the demand response level procedure **1500** exits.

If the demand response level is not three at step **1536**, but is four at step **1548**, the controller **150** lowers the present intensities  $L_{PRES}$  of all of the lighting loads **112** in the building by the second predetermined percentage  $\Delta L_2$  at step **1550** (if needed) and closes all of the motorized roller shades **120** at step **1552** (if needed). At step **1554**, the controller **150** transmits digital messages to the electrical receptacles **140** to turn off the designated plug-in electrical loads **142**, such as, for example, table lamps, floor lamps, printers, fax machines, water heaters, water coolers, and coffee makers, but leaves some other plug-in loads powered, such as, personal computers. If the HVAC system **132** is presently cooling the building at step **1556**, the controller **150** turns off the HVAC system at

29

step 558, and the demand response level procedure 1500 exits. If the HVAC system 132 is presently heating the building at step 1556, the controller 150 causes each of the temperature control devices 130 to decrease the respective setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  to a minimum temperature  $T_{MIN}$  at step 1560 and the demand response level procedure 1500 exits.

FIG. 20 is a simplified block diagram of a distributed load control system that may be installed in a building, such as a residence, according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. The load control system 1600 comprises a lighting control device, e.g., a wall-mountable dimmer switch 1610, which is coupled to an AC power source 1602 via a line voltage wiring 1604. The dimmer switch 1610 is operable to adjust the amount of power delivered to the lighting load 1612 to thus control the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  of the lighting load 1612. The dimmer switch 1610 is also operable to fade the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  between two lighting intensities. The dimmer switch 1610 comprises a control actuator 1614 for allowing a user to turn the lighting load 1612 on and off. The dimmer switch 1610 further comprises an intensity adjustment actuator 1616 for allowing the user to adjust the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  of the lighting load 1612 between a minimum lighting intensity  $L_{MIN}$  and a maximum lighting intensity  $L_{MAX}$ . An example of a wall-mountable dimmer switch is described in greater detail in previously-referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,248,919.

The dimmer switch 1610 is operable to transmit and receive digital messages via wireless signals, e.g., RF signals 1606 (i.e., an RF communication link). The dimmer switch 1610 is operable to adjust the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  of the lighting load 1612 in response to the digital messages received via the RF signals 1606. The dimmer switch 1610 may also transmit feedback information regarding the amount of power being delivered to the lighting load 1610 via the digital messages included in the RF signals 1606. Examples of RF lighting control systems are described in greater detail in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,905,442, issued on May 18, 1999, entitled METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING AND DETERMINING THE STATUS OF ELECTRICAL DEVICES FROM REMOTE LOCATIONS, and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/033,223, filed Feb. 19, 2008, entitled COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL FOR A RADIO-FREQUENCY LOAD CONTROL SYSTEM, the entire disclosures of which are both hereby incorporated by reference.

The load control system 1600 comprises a motorized window treatment, e.g., a motorized roller shade 1620, which may be positioned in front of a window for controlling the amount of daylight entering the building. The motorized roller shade 1620 comprises a flexible shade fabric 1622 rotatably supported by a roller tube 1624, and an electronic drive unit (EDU) 1626, which may be located inside the roller tube 1624. The electronic drive unit 1626 may be powered by an external transformer (XFMR) 1628, which is coupled to the AC power source 1602 and produces a lower voltage AC supply voltage for the electronic drive unit. The electronic drive unit 1626 is operable to transmit and receive the RF signals 1606, such that the electronic drive unit may control the position of the shade fabric 1622 in response to digital messages received via the RF signals and may transmit feedback information regarding the position of the shade fabric via the RF signals.

The load control system 1600 also comprises a temperature control device 1630, which is coupled to an HVAC system 1632 via an HVAC communication link 1634, e.g., a digital communication link, such as an Ethernet link. The tempera-

30

ture control device 1630 measures the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the building and transmits appropriate digital messages to the HVAC system 1632 to thus control the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the building towards the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$ . The temperature control device 1630 is operable to adjust the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  in response to the digital messages received via the RF signals 1606. Alternatively, the HVAC communication link 1634 could comprise a more traditional analog control link for simply turning the HVAC system 1632 on and off.

FIG. 21A is an enlarged front view of the temperature control device 1630. The temperature control device 1630 comprises a temperature adjustment actuator 1670 (e.g., a rocker switch). Actuations of an upper portion 1670A of the temperature adjustment actuator 1670 cause the temperature control device 1630 to increase the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$ , while actuations of a lower portion 1670B of the temperature adjustment actuator cause the temperature control device to decrease the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$ . The temperature control device 1630 further comprises a room temperature visual display 1672A and a setpoint temperature visual display 1672B, which each comprise linear arrays of light-emitting diodes (LEDs) arranged parallel to each other as shown in FIG. 21A. One of the individual LEDs of the room temperature visual display 1672A is illuminated to display the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  of the room in which the temperature control device 1630 is located, for example, on a linear scale between 60° F. and 80° F. In a similar manner, one of the individual LEDs of the setpoint temperature visual display 1672B is illuminated to display the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  of the temperature control device 1630. The temperature control device 1630 transmits digital messages to the other control devices of the load control system 1600 via the RF signals 1606 in response to actuations of an "eco-saver" actuator 1674 as will be described below. The temperature control device 1630 has a cover plate 1676, which covers a plurality of operational actuators 1678. FIG. 21B is a front view of the temperature control device 1630 in which the cover plate 1676 is open and the operational actuators 1678 are shown. Actuations of the operational actuators 1678 adjust the operation of the HVAC system 1632, for example, to change between the heating mode and the cooling mode.

Referring back to FIG. 20, the load control system 1600 may also comprise a wireless temperature sensor 1636, which may be mounted remotely in a location away from the temperature control device 1630 and may also be battery-powered. FIG. 22 is an enlarged perspective view of the wireless temperature sensor 1636. The wireless temperature sensor 1636 comprises an internal temperature sensing device (not shown) for measuring the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the building at the location away from the temperature control device 1630. The wireless temperature sensor 1636 comprises vents 1680, which allow for air flow from the outside of the temperature sensor to the internal temperature sensing device inside the temperature sensor. The vents 1680 help to improve the accuracy of the measurement of the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the room in which the wireless temperature sensor 1636 is mounted (i.e., of the temperature outside the wireless temperature sensor). The wireless temperature sensor 1636 further comprises a link button 1682 and a test button 1684 for use during setup and configuration of the wireless temperature sensor. The wireless temperature sensor 1636 is operable to transmit digital messages regarding the measured temperature to the temperature control device 1630 via the RF signals 1606. In response to receiving the RF signals 1606 from the wireless temperature sensor 1636, the temperature control device is operable to update the room temperature

31

visual display 1672A to display the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  of the room at the location of the wireless temperature sensor and to control the HVAC system 1632, so as to move the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the room towards the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$ .

FIG. 23 is a simplified block diagram of the temperature control device 1630. The temperature control device 1630 comprises a controller 1690, which may be implemented as, for example, a microprocessor, a microcontroller, a program-  
mable logic device (PLD), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), or any suitable processing device. The controller 1690 is coupled to an HVAC communication circuit 1692 (e.g., a digital communication circuit, such as an Ethernet communication circuit), which is connected to the HVAC communication link 1634 to allow the controller to adjust the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  of the HVAC system 1632. If the HVAC communication circuit 1692 comprises an analog control link, the HVAC communication circuit 1692 could simply comprise a switching device for enabling and disabling the HVAC system 1632.

The controller 1690 is operable to determine the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the building in response to an internal temperature sensor 1694. The controller 1690 is further coupled to a wireless communication circuit, e.g., an RF transceiver 1695, which is coupled to an antenna 1696 for transmitting and receiving the RF signals 1606. The controller 1690 is operable to determine the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the building in response to the RF signals 1606 received from the wireless temperature sensor 1636. Alternatively, the temperature control device 1630 may simply comprise either one or the other of the internal temperature sensor 1694 and the RF transceiver 1695 for determining the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the room. Examples of antennas for wall-mounted control devices are described in greater detail in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 5,982,103, issued Nov. 9, 1999, and U.S. Pat. No. 7,362,285, issued Apr. 22, 2008, both entitled COMPACT RADIO FREQUENCY TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING ANTENNA AND CONTROL DEVICE EMPLOYING SAME, the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

The temperature control device 1630 further comprises to a memory 1698 for storage of the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  and the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  in the building, as well as data representative of the energy usage information of the HVAC system 1632. The memory 1698 may be implemented as an external integrated circuit (IC) or as an internal circuit of the controller 1690. The controller 1690 may be operable to determine the data representative of the energy usage information of the HVAC system 1632 in a similar manner as the temperature control device 130 of the first embodiment. For example, the data representative of the energy usage information of the HVAC system 1632 may comprise values of the

32

duty cycle defining when the HVAC system is active and inactive during a predetermined time period, or the rate at which the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  decreases or increases in the room when the HVAC system is not actively heating or cooling the space, respectively, during a predetermined time period.

A power supply 1699 receives power from the line voltage wiring 1604 and generates a DC supply voltage  $V_{CC}$  for powering the controller 1690 and other low-voltage circuitry of the temperature control device 1630. The controller 1690 is coupled to the temperature adjustment actuator 1670, the eco-saver actuator 1674, and the operational actuators 1678, such that the controller is operable to adjust the operation of the HVAC system 1632 in response to actuations of these actuators. The controller 1690 is coupled to the room temperature visual display 1672A and the setpoint temperature visual display 1672B for displaying the present temperature  $T_{PRES}$  and the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$ , respectively.

Referring back to FIG. 20, the load control system 100 further comprises one or more controllable electrical receptacles 1640, and plug-in load control devices 1642 for control of plug-in electrical loads, such as, for example, a table lamp 1644, a television 1646, a floor lamp, a stereo, or a plug-in air conditioner. The controllable electrical receptacle 1640 and the plug-in load control device 1642 are responsive to the digital messages received via the RF signals 1606 to turn on and off the respective plug-in loads 1644, 1646. The plug-in load control device 1642 is adapted to be plugged into a standard electrical receptacle 1648. The controllable electrical receptacle 1640 may comprise a dimmable electrical receptacle including an internal dimming circuit for adjusting the intensity of the lamp 1644. Additionally, the load control system 1600 could comprise one or more controllable circuit breakers (not shown) for control of other switched electrical loads, such as, for example, a water heater. The load control system 1600 may also comprise additional dimmer switches 1610, motorized roller shades 1620, temperature control devices 1630, controllable electrical receptacles 1640, and plug-in load control devices 1642.

According to the fourth embodiment of the present invention, the dimmer switch 1610, the motorized roller shade 1620, the temperature control device 1630, and the controllable electrical receptacles 1640, 1642 are each individually responsive to a plurality of demand response levels, i.e., predetermined energy-savings "presets". The energy-savings presets may be user selectable and may be defined to provide energy savings for different occupancy conditions of the building. For example, the energy-savings presets may comprise a "normal" preset, an "eco-saver" preset, an "away" preset, a "vacation" preset, and a "demand response" preset. Examples of the energy-savings presets are provided in the following table.

TABLE 2

Example Energy-Savings Presets of the Fourth Embodiment				
Preset	Load			
	Lighting Loads	Motorized Roller Shades	Temperature (HVAC)	Plug-In Electrical Loads
Normal	Reduce intensities of lighting loads by 0%.	Shade positions as controlled by user.	Temperature as controlled by user.	No change.
Eco-Saver	Reduce intensities of lighting loads by 15%.	Control position in response to ambient light intensity.	Increase/reduce temperature by 2° F. when heating and cooling.	No change.



TABLE 2-continued

Example Energy-Savings Presets of the Fourth Embodiment				
Preset	Load			
	Lighting Loads	Motorized Roller Shades	Temperature (HVAC)	Plug-In Electrical Loads
Away	Turn off all lighting loads.	Close all shades.	Increase/reduce temperature by 6° F. when heating and cooling.	Turn off lamps, television, and stereo.
Vacation	Turn off all lighting loads.	Close all shades.	Increase temp. by 10° F. when cooling or reduce temp. to 45° F. when heating.	Turn off lamps, television, stereo, and water heater.
Demand Response	Reduce intensities of lighting loads by 20%.	Close all shades.	Increase/reduce temperature by 2° F. when heating and cooling.	No change.

When the normal preset is selected, the load control system **1600** operates as controlled by the occupant of the building, i.e., the normal preset provides no changes to the parameters of the load control system. For example, the lighting loads **1612** may be controlled to 100%, the motorized roller shades **1620** may be opened, and the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  may be controlled to any temperature as determined by the occupant. The eco-saver preset provides some energy savings over the normal preset, but still provides a comfortable environment for the occupant. The away preset provides additional energy savings by turning off the lighting loads and some of the plug-in electrical loads when the occupant may be away temporarily away from the building. The vacation preset provides the maximum energy savings of the energy-savings presets shown in Table 2 for times when the occupant may be away from the building for an extended period of time.

The temperature control device **1630** is operable to increase or decrease the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  in response to the mode of the HVAC system **1632** (i.e., heating or cooling, respectively) as part of the energy-savings presets. The temperature control device **1630** may comprise a heating and cooling switch for changing between heating and cooling of the building. Alternatively, the temperature control device **1630** could, as part of the energy-savings presets, adjust the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  in response the present time of the year (i.e., the summer or the winter). For example, the lighting control device **1610** could comprise an astronomical time clock and may transmit digital messages including the present time of the year via the RF signals **1606**.

The load control system **1600** may also include a keypad **1650** to allow for manual selection of the energy-savings presets, specifically, the normal preset, the eco-saver preset, the away preset, and the vacation preset. The keypad **1650** comprises a plurality of preset buttons **1652** including, for example, a preset button **1652** for each of the energy-savings presets that may be selected by the keypad **1650**. The keypad **1650** transmits digital messages to the other control devices of the load control system **1600** via the RF signals **1606** in response to actuations of the preset buttons **1652**. The dimmer switch **1610**, the motorized roller shade **1620**, the temperature control device **1630**, the controllable electrical receptacles **1640**, and the plug-in load control device **1642** operate as shown in Table 2 in response to the specific energy-savings preset transmitted in the digital messages from the keypad **1650**. In addition, the eco-saver preset may be selected in response to an actuation of the eco-saver actuator **1674** on the temperature control device **1630**. Specifically, the controller

**1690** of the temperature control device **1630** is operable to transmit a digital message including an eco-saver preset command via the RF transceiver **1695** in response to an actuation of the eco-saver actuator **1674**.

The load control system **1600** may also comprise a smart power meter **1660** coupled to the line voltage wiring **1604**. The smart power meter **1660** is operable to receive demand response commands from the electrical utility company, for example, via the Internet or via RF signals. The smart power meter **1660** may be operable to wirelessly transmit a digital message including the received demand response command to a demand response orchestrating device **1662**, which may be, for example, plugged into a standard electrical receptacle **1649**. In response to receiving a digital message from the smart power meter **1660**, the demand response orchestrating device **1662** is operable to subsequently transmit digital messages including, for example, the demand response preset, via the RF signals **1606** to the dimmer switch **1610**, the motorized roller shade **1620**, the temperature control device **1630**, the controllable electrical receptacle **1640**, and the plug-in load control device **1642**. Accordingly, as shown by the example data in Table 1, the dimmer switch **1610** reduces the present lighting intensity  $L_{PRES}$  of the lighting load **1612** by 20% and the electronic drive units **1626** move the respective shade fabrics **1622** to the fully-closed position in response to receiving the demand response command. In response to receiving the utility-company command, the temperature control device **1630** also increases the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  by 2° F. when the HVAC system **1632** is presently in the cooling mode, and decreases the setpoint temperature  $T_{SET}$  by 2° F. when the HVAC system **1632** is presently in the heating mode. In addition, the demand response orchestrating device **1662** may comprise one or more buttons **1664** for selecting the energy-savings presets. Alternatively, the smart power meter **1660** may be operable to wirelessly transmit digital message directly to the dimmer switch **1610**, the motorized roller shade **1620**, the temperature control device **1630**, the controllable electrical receptacle **1640**, and the plug-in load control device **1642**.

The load control system **1600** may further comprise a wireless occupancy sensor **1668**. The occupancy sensor **1668** is operable to wirelessly transmit digital messages to the dimmer switch **1610**, the motorized roller shade **1620**, the temperature control device **1630**, the controllable electrical receptacles **1640**, and the plug-in load control device **1642** in response to detecting an occupancy condition or a vacancy condition in the space in which the occupancy sensor in

35

mounted. For example, the dimmer switch **1610**, the motorized roller shade **1620**, the temperature control device **1630**, the controllable electrical receptacles **1640**, and the plug-in load control device **1642** operate according to the away preset in response to a vacancy condition, and according to the normal preset in response to an occupied condition.

The load control system **1600** may further comprise a wireless daylight sensor **1669** for measuring the ambient light intensity  $L_{AMS}$  in the room in which the daylight sensor is mounted. The daylight sensor **1669** is operable to wirelessly transmit digital messages to the dimmer switch **1610**, the motorized roller shade **1620**, the temperature control device **1630**, the controllable electrical receptacles **1640**, and the plug-in load control device **1642** in response to the ambient light intensity  $L_{AMB}$  in the space in which the daylight sensor is mounted. The motorized roller shade **1620** may be operable to control the position of the shade fabric **1622** in response to amount of daylight entering the building through the window as part of the eco-saver preset. In addition, the motorized roller shade **1620** could control the position of the shade fabric **1622** in response to the present time of the year and the present time of the day as part of the eco-saver preset.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, after receiving a demand response preset, the temperature control device **1630** is operable to transmit RF signals **1606** to the control devices of the load control system **1600** in response to the data representative of the energy usage information of the HVAC system **1632** stored in the memory **1698**. For example, the controller **1690** of the temperature control device **1630** may be operable to execute an HVAC monitoring procedure similar to the HVAC monitoring procedure **1150** shown in FIG. **15B** to control the motorized roller shade **1620** in dependence upon the data representative of the energy usage information of the HVAC system **1632**. The controller **1690** is operable to monitor the operation of the HVAC system **1632** for the predetermined time period (e.g., approximately one hour) after the motorized roller shade **1620** moves the shade fabric **1622** in a first direction from an initial position, and to determine if the HVAC system **1632** is consuming more energy than when the shade fabric was in the initial position (i.e., if the heating and cooling system is consuming more energy at the end of the predetermined time period than at the beginning of the predetermined time period). The controller **1690** is then operable to transmit a digital message to the motorized roller shade **1620**, such that the motorized roller shade moves the shade fabric **1622** in a second direction opposite the first direction if the HVAC system **1632** is consuming more energy than when the shade fabric was in the initial position.

Specifically, in response to receiving a demand response preset, the motorized roller shade **1620** is operable to open the shade fabric **1622** from the initial position to allow more sunlight to enter the room when the HVAC system **1632** is heating the building, to thus attempt to warm the room using daylight. If the controller **1690** of the temperature control device **1630** then determines that the HVAC system **1632** is not subsequently saving energy, the controller may transmit a digital message including a command to close the shade fabric **1622** (e.g., to the fully-closed position) directly to the motorized roller shade **1620** via the RF transceiver **1695**. Similarly, when the HVAC system **1632** is cooling the building, the motorized roller shade **1620** could close the shade fabric **1622** from the initial position to allow less sunlight to enter the room, and open the shade fabric (e.g., to the fully-open position) if the HVAC system is not subsequently saving energy. Alternatively, the controller **1690** of the temperature control device **1630** could simply transmit the data represen-

36

tative of the energy usage information of the HVAC system **1632** to the motorized roller shade **1620**, and the motorized roller shade could response appropriately to the data representative of the energy usage information of the HVAC system.

Although the present invention has been described in relation to particular embodiments thereof, many other variations and modifications and other uses will become apparent to those skilled in the art. It is preferred, therefore, that the present invention be limited not by the specific disclosure herein, but only by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A load control system for a building having a heating and cooling system and a window located in a space of the building, the load control system comprising:

a motorized window treatment comprising a window treatment fabric for covering the window, the motorized window treatment configured to move the fabric;

a controller configured to determine whether the heating and cooling system is heating or cooling the space, the motorized window treatment responsive to the controller;

wherein, when a calculated position of the sun relative to the window defined by a solar elevation angle ( $\theta_s$ ) above the horizon and a solar azimuth angle ( $\phi_s$ ) with respect to true north, the position calculated based on the building latitude and longitude and present date and time, indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight, the motorized window treatment moves the fabric towards a closed position when the heating and cooling system is cooling the space, and adjusts the fabric to limit a sunlight penetration depth in the space to a maximum penetration depth when the heating and cooling system is heating the space.

2. The load control system of claim 1, wherein the controller is configured to determine the calculated position of the sun, to determine whether the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight, and to transmit digital messages to the motorized window treatment, so as to move the fabric of the motorized window treatment towards a closed position when the heating and cooling system is cooling the space and the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight, and to move the fabric of the motorized window treatment towards an open position when the heating and cooling system is heating the space and the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight.

3. The load control system of claim 1, further comprising: an occupancy sensor for detecting whether the space is occupied or unoccupied, the controller configured to control the motorized window treatment in response to the occupancy sensor.

4. The load control system of claim 3, wherein, when the space is occupied, the motorized window treatment is configured to move the fabric according to a predetermined time-clock schedule in order to limit the sunlight penetration depth in the space to the maximum penetration depth.

5. The load control system of claim 3, wherein, when the heating and cooling system is cooling the space, the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight, and the space is occupied, the motorized window treatment is configured to move the fabric to the fully-closed position.

6. The load control system of claim 3, wherein, when the space is unoccupied and the heating and cooling system is heating the space, the motorized window treatment moves the fabric to the fully-open position when the calculated position

37

of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight, and moves the fabric to the fully-closed position when the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is not receiving direct sunlight.

7. The load control system of claim 3, wherein, when the space is unoccupied, the motorized window treatment is configured to move the fabric to the fully-closed position when the heating and cooling system is cooling the space.

8. The load control system of claim 2, wherein the controller is configured to determine the calculated position of the sun in response to the present time of the day.

9. The load control system of claim 8, wherein the controller is configured to determine the calculated position of the sun using the longitude and latitude of the location of the building and an angle of a façade in which the window is located with respect to true north.

10. A method of controlling a motorized window treatment comprising a window treatment fabric for covering a window in a space of the building, the building having a heating and cooling system, the method comprising:

calculating a position of the sun relative to the window defined by a solar elevation angle ( $\theta_s$ ) above the horizon and a solar azimuth angle ( $\phi_s$ ) with respect to true north, the step of calculating based on the building latitude and longitude and present date and time;

determining if the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight;

determining whether the heating and cooling system is heating or cooling the space;

adjusting the fabric to limit a sunlight penetration depth in the space to a maximum penetration depth when the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is not receiving direct sunlight and the heating and cooling system is heating the space; and

adjusting the fabric to limit the sunlight penetration depth in the space to an increased maximum penetration depth when the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight and the heating and cooling system is heating the space.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising:

detecting whether the space is occupied or unoccupied;

moving the fabric to the fully-open position when the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight, the heating and cooling system is heating the space, and the space is unoccupied; and moving the fabric to the fully-closed position when the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is not receiving direct sunlight, the heating and cooling system is heating the space, and the space is unoccupied.

12. The method of claim 10, further comprising:

detecting whether the space is occupied or unoccupied;

opening the fabric when the space is occupied, the heating and cooling system is heating the space, and the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight; and

moving the fabric to the fully-closed position if the heating and cooling system is consuming more energy after the step of opening the fabric in response to the demand response command.

13. A load control system for a building having a heating and cooling system and a window located in a space of the building, the load control system comprising:

38

a motorized window treatment comprising a window treatment fabric for covering the window, the motorized window treatment configured to move the fabric;

a controller configured to determine whether the heating and cooling system is heating or cooling the space; and an occupancy sensor for detecting whether the space is occupied or unoccupied;

wherein, when the space is unoccupied and the heating and cooling system is heating the space, the motorized window treatment moves the fabric towards an open position if a calculated position of the sun relative to the window defined by a solar elevation angle ( $\theta_s$ ) above the horizon and a solar azimuth angle ( $\phi_s$ ) with respect to true north, the position calculated based on the building latitude and longitude and present date and time, indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight, and moves the fabric towards a closed position if the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is not receiving direct sunlight, and

when the space is occupied, the motorized window treatment is configured to move the fabric according to a predetermined timeclock schedule in order to limit a sunlight penetration depth in the space to a maximum penetration depth.

14. The load control system of claim 13, wherein the controller is configured to determine the calculated position of the sun, to determine whether the window is receiving direct sunlight, and to transmit digital messages to the motorized window treatment, so as to open the fabric of the motorized window treatment when the space is unoccupied, the heating and cooling system is heating the space, and the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight, and to close the fabric of the motorized window treatment when the space is unoccupied, the heating and cooling system is heating the space, and the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is not receiving direct sunlight.

15. The load control system of claim 14, wherein the load control system is responsive to a demand response command.

16. The load control system of claim 15, wherein the controller is configured to receive the demand response command and to transmit digital messages to the motorized window treatment in response to receiving the demand response command, so as to close the fabric of the motorized window treatment when the heating and cooling system is cooling the space and the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight, and to open the fabric of the motorized window treatment when the heating and cooling system is heating the space and the calculated position of the sun indicates that the window is receiving direct sunlight.

17. The load control system of claim 15, further comprising:

a lighting control device for controlling the amount of power delivered to a lighting load, the lighting control device configured to decrease the amount of power delivered to the lighting load in response to the demand response command so as to decrease the power consumption of the lighting load.

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